The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

II. No. 345 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED........ £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED.... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

[illegible] Nights of the Engagement of Madame CELESTE, [illegible] Principal Members of the Company of the Theatre Royal, Lyceum, London.

On This (TUESDAY), JUNE 12, 1860, [illegible] with (originally acted at the Theatre Royal, Lyceum,) [illegible] Historical Drama, consisting of a Prologue and Two Acts, [illegible] with fearful accuracy many incidents of the [illegible] in the first great French Revolution, adapted by Tom [illegible], entitled

TALE OF TWO CITIES.

(From the Story by Charles Dickens, Esq.)

[illegible] ... Madame Celeste

[illegible] with (First Time) an Original Extravaganza founded [illegible] popular German Fairy Tale, by the Brothers Grimm, entitled BLUEBEARD; OR, THE LITTLE PET AND THE GREAT PASSION.

Produced under the direction of MADAME CELESTE.

[illegible] .. .. .. Mr. John Rouse
[illegible] .. .. .. Miss Kate Saville
[illegible] .. .. .. Miss Hudspeth

[illegible] open from 11 till 4 o'clock, where places may be secured. [illegible] Seven; to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock. [illegible] Boxes, £1 4s., £1 10s., and £2. Dress Circle, 4s. Second [illegible] 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second [illegible] Circle, 1s. 6d. No Second Price to Pit or Gallery. [illegible] Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted. No [illegible] ... [illegible]

QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Continued Success of Miss LOUISE KEELEY. [illegible] THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JUNE 12, [illegible] will commence with the Celebrated Drama, entitled THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

[illegible] Esq. .. .. Mr. W. Ellerton
[illegible] .. .. Mr. R. Norton
[illegible] .. .. Miss L. Keeley

[illegible] for the First Time in this City, a Dramatic Folly, in one act, entitled PUSS.

[illegible] .. .. Miss Louisa Keeley

[illegible] conclude with the New and Original Farce, entitled B. B.; OR, THE "BENICIA BOY."

[illegible] Bobbin .. .. Mr. W. Ellerton

[illegible] Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal. 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at [illegible] Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; [illegible] 1s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private [illegible] Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

[illegible] Lessee—Mr. T. Kirby. Director—Mr. J. Clouston Foster. [illegible] and Every Evening during the Week, open with [illegible] New and Talented Company.

[illegible] celebrated Grotesque, Pantomimist, and Comique, M. [illegible] the Royal Princess' Theatre, London, will appear [illegible] with his Son, in his Wonderful Entertainments, as performed before her Majesty and the Royal Family.

[illegible] Fraser, the celebrated descriptive buffo vocalist and [illegible] from the London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Glasgow, and [illegible] concerts.

[illegible] Fosters, first appearance this season, in a favourite Irish [illegible]

[illegible] Wizard of the World, who will appear each evening in [illegible] Performance, which created such a sensation recently [illegible] Palace.

[illegible] Martinez, the fascinating Danseuse, from the Royal Opera, [illegible] Henri, the admired Soprano, from the Nobilities' Concerts

[illegible] each evening at 10 o'clock, with a grand display of FIREWORKS!

[illegible] and splendid scale, under the especial superintendence of [illegible] Pyrotechnist to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. [illegible] the weather prove unfavourable, the Entertainments will [illegible] the Concert Hall.

[illegible] Concert Hall has been splendidly decorated, and the Stage [illegible] enlarged for the Garrison Amateur Theatricals.

[illegible] to the Gardens, One Shilling. Admission to Hall—[illegible] Sixpence; Promenade, Free.

[illegible] open at Half-past Six. Performances commence at a [illegible] Seven.

[illegible] reserves the right of excluding all questionable characters.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-[street].

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.

Admission, One Shilling.

Tickets for Four Persons .... 2s. 6d.

Tickets .... 5s. 6d.

(By order) B. MULRENIN, R.H.A., Secretary.

THEOBALD IN DUBLIN.

[illegible] who has caused so much sensation throughout the [illegible] a distinguished TEMPERANCE LECTURER, [illegible] the Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society to appear at [illegible] Meeting, to be held on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 14th inst., in the METROPOLITAN HALL, [illegible] will address the Meeting. Her orations throughout the [illegible] have been listened to by crowded assemblies with unflagging [illegible] interest, for the space of three hours generally. [illegible] Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock. [illegible] Admission, 6d. and 3d. [illegible] to wear badges, which will be supplied to them at the [illegible]

(By order) ROBERT HUNT, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.

DR. PALMER,

32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,

(Corner of Holles-street,)

[illegible] and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Member and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in [illegible] Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer [illegible] Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the [illegible] School of Medicine.

[illegible] Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday. [illegible] from 9 to 11. [illegible]—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock. [illegible] Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (compounded by [illegible]) Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; [illegible] by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

33, PARLIAMENT-STREET, Dublin, 2nd June, 1860.

[illegible]—I beg to acknowledge Receipt in full of my Claim [illegible] sustained to my Stock and Fixtures on occasion of the [illegible] in Parliament-street, and to express my thanks to you for [illegible] and satisfactory manner you settled with me.

WILLIAM KANE, Merchant Tailor.

[illegible] R. Curry, Esq., Local Manager, [illegible] Royal Insurance Co., 43, Dame-street.

BAZAAR in Aid of the Protestant Orphans will take [illegible] at Fir-house, Templeogue (D.V.), on FRIDAY NEXT, [illegible] Sale to commence Twelve o'clock. [illegible] 1s.; Children Half Price. [illegible] 1860.

[illegible]TIENT CONCERT ROOMS AND PRIVATE CLASS ROOMS, 40, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

[illegible] GASKIN'S Select Singing Classes (Ladies), Preparatory, [illegible] at 12 o'clock.

[illegible] one of Advanced, at 2 o'clock, when Selections from [illegible] of "Lurline" and "Dinorah" will be practised. [illegible] This Evening, at 8 o'clock.

[illegible] GASKIN is now forming a Select Elementary Class for [illegible] meet once a week, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, [illegible] Assembly Rooms, KINGSTOWN. Intending Members will [illegible] forward their cards.

[illegible] GASKIN'S New Song, "Go Forward and Hope, You'll be [illegible] Succeed," is now Published, and may be had of all Music-[sellers].

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

[illegible] F.R. HARVEY, M.D., F.R.S., will commence a Course of [illegible] Systematic Botany, in the Botanic Garden, Glasnevin, on [illegible]DAY NEXT, the 14th JUNE, at Eight o'clock a.m., to be [illegible] on each week day, except Saturday, until completed. [illegible] the Public.

WM. EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant Secretary.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

[illegible] Great Exhibition of Plants, Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables, [illegible] Implements, and Appliances, to be held in the Agricultural [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20. Military Bands will [illegible]

[illegible] Prizes, which are open to General Competition, will amount to [illegible] £150.

[illegible] Lists may be had on application at the Society's House, Kildare-street, or will be forwarded by post, on enclosing a postage [illegible] to the Assistant Secretary.

[illegible] Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT has signified his intention of [illegible] present.

[illegible] Exhibition from Two to Six o'Clock. Admission 2s. Family [illegible] to admit Four, issued the day before, at 6s. [illegible] Exhibition from Eight to Ten o'clock. 1s. [illegible] at half rates.

WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant Secretary.

URGENT APPEAL.—THE ORPHAN REFUGE; OR PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION, for the Education and [illegible] of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1853. Office—5, Upper Sackville-street.

[illegible] Meeting of the Committee of the above Society, held this [illegible] Rev. Edward Whately in the chair, fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each [illegible] children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there [illegible] other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a [illegible] Committee were much pained to find that, regarding the [illegible] financial point of view, they were not in a position to [illegible] of these Orphans, there being already 156 under the care [illegible] Society, while the funds were exhausted, and their liabilities [illegible] of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee [illegible] very great responsibility rested on them in the [illegible] either alternative presented: on the one hand, [illegible] these children, the Committee would incur additional [illegible] to the extent of about £80 a year; and, on the other, in [illegible] admission, they would be casting off as many members [illegible] Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, [illegible] would only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor [illegible] mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much [illegible] in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, [illegible] had resisted many and tempting overtures from the [illegible] Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee [illegible] that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them, [illegible] Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to [illegible] at least, of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to [illegible] were exposed; and trust to Protestant benevolence and [illegible] indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. According [illegible] a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, [illegible] resolved on immediately admitting seven of the most urgent [illegible] applications; and now make this earnest appeal that such [illegible] of support may speedily be afforded to the Society as may [illegible] not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open [illegible] to every really destitute Protestant orphan of a mixed [illegible] seeking shelter in this Society.

[illegible] already received:—

[illegible] H. Johnson £1 0 0

[illegible] 5, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin. 5th June, 1860.

BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk. } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Secs.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.

President—The EARL OF RODEN.

[illegible] of the premises to accommodate 100 patients, [illegible] indispensable for their support render a special appeal [illegible] Public imperative on the part of the Committee, in [illegible] enable them to liquidate the present liabilities of the Hospital [illegible] are considerable.

[illegible] opening in 1858, 1,736 patients have been admitted, of [illegible] 480 have been infants and children, for whom special [illegible] are set apart.

[illegible] a Dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at [illegible] the Medical Officers attend from half-past nine to ten o'clock [illegible] day, and at which 21,533 patients have been prescribed [illegible]

[illegible] will be most thankfully received by any member [illegible] Committee, and by JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.

[illegible] Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and [illegible] articles of Clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to patients [illegible] the Hospital, a matter to which the Committee beg particular [illegible]

[illegible]—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed [illegible] addressed to "The Secretary [illegible]" [illegible]

NOON PRAYER MEETING. METROPOLITAN HALL.

The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on This (TUESDAY), JUNE 12th, at Twelve o'clock.

Also, in the Evening, at Eight o'clock, in the [illegible], a similar meeting will be held, more especially for Young Men, to which all classes are invited.

The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

GOVERNESSES, &c.—LABATT'S GENERAL SERVANTS' AGENCY OFFICE, 36, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET. Fee, 2s. 6d. Office hours, 10 to 5 o'clock.

THE BIRD'S NEST AT KINGSTOWN.

The Friends of this Institution are [illegible] that it is contemplated holding

A BAZAAR

AT SALT HILL GARDENS, KINGSTOWN,

On the 26th of June.

To assist in carrying it on.

Contributions of money, work, toys, flowers, &c., will be gratefully received by the following Ladies:—

Mrs. Steward, Gortletragh, Monkstown.
Mrs. Courtney, De Vesci terrace.
Mrs. Wilson, [illegible], Monkstown.
Mrs. J. Sayers, [illegible]-square North.
[illegible]
Miss Murphy, 17, Merrion-square [illegible]
Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road.
Miss Boyd, 13, [illegible]
Mrs. [illegible]

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

NOTICE TO COAL MERCHANTS.

The Commissioners of Public Works will receive up to 22nd June instant, Tenders for the supply of the following quantities and descriptions of Coals, respectively:—

Best Whitehaven, about 3,500 tons.
Best Scotch about 300 tons.
Best Wigan about 100 tons.

To be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered by me up to the 30th June, 1861, inclusive, to the various Government Offices in the Dublin district. Parties desirous of tendering will be furnished, on application at the Commissioners' Office, Custom House, with conditions of contract, and a schedule exhibiting the various places to be supplied. Any party whose tender may be accepted will be required to execute a formal agreement, and to furnish approved security for the due performance of the contract in all its conditions, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners. The Commissioners will not necessarily accept the lowest or any tender, and parties are at liberty to tender for the full amount for all the divisions of the district or any one of them.

(By order) EDWARD HORNSBY, Secretary.

Office of Public Works, Custom House, Dublin, 1st June, 1860.

KANTURK—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL.—Visitors to Kanturk will find the Tierney Arms replete with cleanliness and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly cheerful Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-class Posting Establishment.

The elegant situation of the House, with its fine garden, renders it a most desirable Hotel, and the subscriber shall leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons.

P. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

The Hotel Car waits the Trains.

INDIAN CORN.

TO POOR LAW GUARDIANS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

I am prepared to grind any quantity of the above article at a low figure, having a constant supply of Water and large Storage. Contractors will find it their advantage to give me a trial.

No charge for Storage of any quantity of Grain sent for Grinding.

SAMUEL DAVIS, HIBERNIAN MILLS, KILMAINHAM.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DUBLIN AND KILDARE CLERGY WIDOWS' FUND Will be held (if the Lord permit), at the PALACE, 14, Stephen's-Green, on Wednesday next, the 13th instant, at Two o'clock.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin will preside.

Ten Widows and Nineteen Orphans are now enjoying the benefits of this society.

J. G. ABEREDNETHY [illegible], CADWR. WOLSELEY, } Hon. Secs.

Your presence is particularly requested. June, 1860.

CONTRACTS.—The Comptroller of her Majesty's Stationery Office will receive Tenders for the supply of Paper, Parchments, and small stores for the Public Service in Ireland.

Particulars of contracts and samples of paper can be had, and samples of small stores and parchments may be seen by application at the Stationery Office, 6, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock.

Tenders to be addressed to "The Comptroller of the Stationery Office, London," to be marked on the cover "Tender," and to be delivered there by Twelve o'clock, on Tuesday, the 26th June, 1860.

RATHMINES FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Second Exhibition of Flowers for this Year will be held in MOUNTPLEASANT-SQUARE, on FRIDAY, the 15th inst.

His Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT has graciously signified his intention of being present.

Two Military Bands will be in attendance.

Gates open at Two o'clock. Admission Tickets, 1s. Children, 6d. May be had on Wednesday and Thursday only, at Mr. Porter's, 72, Grafton-street, and at 72, Rathmines-road. Tickets at the gates on day of exhibition, 1s. 6d. Children, 6d.

JOHN H. EVANS, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS FOR PROVISIONS FOR THE IRISH CONVICT SERVICE.

In consequence of a misunderstanding as to the time for sending in tenders, the period has been extended to THURSDAY, the 14th JUNE, 1860, inclusive.

Parties who have already sent in tenders may either abide by their present tenders, or send in fresh ones.

(By order) R. S. HICKSON, Secretary.

Government Prisons Office, Dublin Castle, 8th June, 1860.

1,065 BAGS PERUVIAN GUANO discharging opposite our Chemical Works, Rogersons Quay (direct from Gibbs & Co.), which we will sell from ship's side, on moderate terms.

P.S.—Bone, Superphosphate, Oil of Vitriol, Salt, &c., &c.

PAUL AND VINCENT, Blackhall-place, Dublin.

"THE TYRONE CONSTITUTION" NEWSPAPER, AND VALUABLE BUSINESS, FOR SALE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, "THE TYRONE CONSTITUTION" NEWSPAPER (the only Newspaper published in the County), and the valuable BOOKSELLING, STATIONERY, and PRINTING BUSINESS attached. Part of the Purchase Money might remain as a Charge upon the Establishment, or be settled for in any other way likely to suit the convenience of the Purchaser. The present Proprietor is retiring from ill-health, after many years' successful occupancy, and to an intelligent person, of active business habits, the present is an opening seldom to be met with.

All necessary information may be obtained by persons likely to purchase, on application to the Proprietor of the *Tyrone Constitution*, Omagh.

EMIGRATION.

TAPSCOTT'S Line of Superb Packets, Sailing from LIVERPOOL Weekly, for NEW YORK, Monthly for PHILADELPHIA, and occasionally for NEW ORLEANS and QUEBEC, forwarding Passengers at the lowest rates to the interior parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADA.—Apply to

TAPSCOTT and CO., Liverpool; or, to ARTHUR D. POLLEN, Agent, 19, Eden-quay, Dublin.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

SAILINGS FROM GALWAY:

STEAM FROM GALWAY.—The direct, shortest, and safest route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA. The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steam Ships CIRCASSIAN, PRINCE ALBERT, GOLDEN FLEECE together with the Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught—now building), for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, and NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo at Through rates, as under:—

FOR NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S (N.F.)—GOLDEN FLEECE, Saturday, 23rd June.

THROUGH FARES.

Passengers booked for ST. JOHN'S and NEW YORK as follows:—First Class, £15 15s. and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7; Children under twelve years of age, half price; infants, 10s. (including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board).

** Deposit to secure Berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £2. Return Tickets—First Class, 30 Guineas, transferable and available for three months. Freights from Dublin to New York—50s. per ton, and Five per Cent.

For Freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE and CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

ANALYSIS OF ALTHORP'S AMERICAN CATTLE AND HORSE FEED.

"I have analysed a specimen of this food, submitted to me for analysis, and the following are the results at which I have arrived:—

100 Parts contain.

Water	14.50
Protein (or Flesh-forming Substances)..	15.72
Sugar, Starch, and Mucilaginous Matters	56.10
Oil	5.40
Woody Fibre	3.90
Mineral (Ash)	4.14

"The proximate composition of this food is peculiar. As it is composed in small parts of carminative and flavouring ingredients, it appears to be very palatable, and I have no doubt it will be readily eaten by cattle, and, if sold at a fair price, I have no doubt that the sale will be very large.

"CHARLES A. CAMERON, Professor of Chemistry, M.D., &c., &c."

This food is recommended by Professor Cameron as being the best, purest, and cheapest yet offered for sale.

Wholesale agent for Ireland, J. T. JONES, 12, FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

FOR SALE, at BULLOCK HARBOUR a Four-Oared Practice Gig, which can accommodate four ladies; 28 feet long; price, £12.—Inquire of Smith, boatman there; or, of "J. H. C.," IRISH TIMES Office.

PIANO TO BE SOLD.—A very handsome Piano, price £25, which cost, a few years since, 50 guineas.—Apply at 3 ELM VILLE COTTAGE, Harold's Cross.

TO BE SOLD, for half the original price, a superior GOLD WATCH, with an engagement for twelve months.—To be seen at the Office of R. KELLETT, 35, Abbey-street.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 23, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens), A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class [illegible] Phaeton, with [illegible]. A Dennett Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A Light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car. Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Houses and Lands.

MONKSTOWN, KINGSTOWN, DALKEY, KILLINEY, SANDYCOVE, &c.—The subscriber respectfully begs to intimate that he is prepared to Let for the season, or yearly, a number of elegantly-furnished and most desirably-situated Residences (detached or otherwise), in the above localities; also, several Villa Residences to be sold. For further particulars, and orders to view, apply to ALEXANDER DOWNS, Agent to the Scottish Provincial Fire and Life Assurance Company, Post Office, Monkstown.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD AT 13, WINDSOR-TERRACE.

Mrs. Bridger, having taken the above new and commodious house, has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and elegantly furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station. [illegible] For terms, &c., apply at the house, 13, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

Assurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Head Office for Ireland—34 a, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Solicitor, 23, Denbeigh, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.

Sir THOMAS DEANE, [illegible] Castle, county Cork, and No. 6, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, [illegible]

J. [illegible] NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, [illegible]

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE.

On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.

THOMAS MANLY, [illegible]

N.B.—Respectable [illegible] Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Applications to be made to the Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON.

[illegible] during the year [illegible] MILLION STERLING.

New Premiums received during the year 1859, £80,360 1s. 2d.

Although the principal portion of the Society's Policies are upon first class lives, its peculiar feature consists in the assurance, at equitable rates, of the lives of individuals of irregular and temperate habits, whose proposals have been declined by other Offices.

Agent for Dublin: JOHN S. STEVENSON, 118, GRAFTON-STREET.

ENGLISH AND IRISH

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

With which are united the "ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICES.—{ 443, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THE SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.

1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Will. IV., Sess. 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRUSTEES.

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C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 13, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.

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CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

AUDITORS.

WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.

STANDING COUNSEL.

T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 8, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 10, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.

BANKERS.

Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street, City.

PHYSICIAN.

P. M. ROGET, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

SURGEON.

EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by [illegible]

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:

DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, for the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.

CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON.

DUBLIN—34, DAME-STREET.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000.

With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.

The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.

The Assets exceed £220,000.

The Uncalled Capital exceeds £180,000.

PRESIDENT:

The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman,

H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.

Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF H.M.'S TREASURY, in a communication dated the 9th of April, 1860, have sanctioned the SOCIETY'S GUARANTEE IN LIEU OF OTHER SECURITY FOR OFFICIALS OF THE TREASURY, CUSTOMS, INLAND REVENUE, GENERAL POST OFFICE, AND OTHER PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

The Directors will extend to Public Officials the reductions the Society's experience has recently enabled them to make in the Rates of Premium for Guarantee.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS are given by the COMBINATION OF LIFE ASSURANCE WITH GUARANTEE, amounting (in ordinary cases) to 50 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium when the Life and Guarantee Policies are equal in amount, and to the WHOLE of the Guarantee Premium when the Life Assurance is for twice the amount of the Guarantee.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information on application to WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society, 34, Dame-street, Dublin.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE........64, PRINCES-ST., Edinburgh.	
LONDON OFFICE........4, NEW BANK BUILDINGS.	
ACCUMULATED FUND........	£1,061,421 0 0
ANNUAL REVENUE........	£179,049 11 11

LIFE ASSURANCE.

1860.

POLICIES EFFECTED WITH THIS COMPANY DURING THE PRESENT YEAR WILL BE ENTITLED TO SIX YEARS' BONUS AT NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS.

During the year 1859, 605 POLICIES were issued, Assuring the Sum of £449,913 0 0

Policies are by arrangement declared free from all restrictions, thereby rendering them indisputable.

NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED AMONG POLICY HOLDERS INSURED ON THE PARTICIPATING SCALE.

At the last Investigation, 31st December, 1855, the ascertained Profit on the business during the preceding seven years amounted to £136,000.

The attention of the public is especially called to the Double Insurance System—Half Premium System—and Assurance and Annuity System—lately adopted at this Office. For full particulars, reference is made to the Prospectus of the Company.

Policies not affected by parties becoming Members of Volunteer Corps.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company Insure against Fire every description of Property, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to the risk. Rents of Buildings also Insured.

Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained on application at the Head Office, No. 64, Princes-street, Edinburgh, or any of the Agents in the Country.

DAVID SMITH, Manager. JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.

Edinburgh, March, 1860.

DUBLIN BRANCH, 67, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary.
DAVID MAHONY, Solicitor, 34, College-green.

LOCAL AGENTS.

HENRY DOWNS, 3, College-green.
DAVID ROGERSON, 23, Usher's-quay.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of George the First.

CHIEF OFFICE, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON; BRANCH, 29, PALL MALL.

FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected with this Corporation on advantageous terms.

Life Assurances are granted with or without participation in profits; in the latter case at reduced rates of premium.

The Reversionary Bonus has averaged 1 4-5 per cent. per annum on the sum assured, or 43 per cent. upon the Premiums paid. It is believed that no other old-established company, affording to the Irish public the accommodation of local agencies, has maintained during the same period a rate of Bonus equal to this.

Divisions of Profit will take place EVERY FIVE YEARS.

The expenses of management, being divided between the different branches, are spread over a larger amount of business than that transacted by any other office. The charge upon each Policy is therefore reduced to a sum so small as to account for the magnitude of the Bonus which has been declared, and to afford a probability that a similar rate will be sustained at future divisions.

This Corporation affords to the assured a liberal participation in profits, with exemption from the liabilities of Partnership; a rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the guarantee of a large invested Capital Stock; the advantages of modern practice, with the security of an office whose resources have been tested by the experience of NEARLY A CENTURY AND A HALF.

An assurance may now be effected for any sum not exceeding £15,000 on the same life. In this arrangement the Directors have in view the convenience of persons who desire to insure for large sums, but who object to the trouble of appearance and medical examination at numerous offices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN CASE OF DEATH occurring during the THIRTY DAYS allowed for payment of a Life Premium, and before such payment has been made, the Corporation hold themselves liable under the Policy, provided the Premium be subsequently paid on or before the thirtieth day from that upon which it became due.

THOMAS THOUTON, Agent, 6, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

DUBLIN MINERAL WATER WORKS, 17, WESTLAND-ROW.

J. and T. HAYES beg respectfully to intimate that they have Completed their Machinery for the Manufacture of Mineral Waters and Aerated Beverages, of most superior quality, which they are prepared to supply to Vendors on extremely favourable terms.

GRAND DISPLAY OF NEW SILKS, FANCY DRESSES, FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS, &c. &c.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

McBIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO., Will Show, on MONDAY, 11th JUNE, A MAGNIFICENT NEW STOCK OF FRENCH FOULARDS, RICH BLACK GLACES, Fancy Dresses, Striped Muslins, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery, Flowers, &c., &c.

P.S.—Several [illegible], with Coloured spots, for Evening Dresses, at Half-price.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 10th DAY OF JULY, 1860.

In the Matter of the Estate of William [illegible], Owner and Petitioner; And in the Matter of the Estate of William Mansfield, [illegible], and [illegible], the last [illegible] Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of JULY, [illegible]

[illegible]

LOT 1. The Tithes of the Parish of Kilglass, known as a moiety of the Parish of Kilglass, producing a net rent of £[illegible] [illegible]

LOT 2. A moiety of the Tithes of the Parish of Kilglass, in the diocese of Elphin, producing a net yearly income of £[illegible] [illegible]

LOT 3. The Tithes of the Parish of Cloonfinlough, formerly called a moiety of the other half Parish of Bumlin, in the diocese of Elphin, producing a net yearly income of £[illegible]

LOT 4. The Tithes of the two quarters of the lands of Portrunny, otherwise Portrun, situate in the Parish of Kilglass, producing a net yearly income of £13 10s. 6d.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1860.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

The Impropriate Tithes of the Parishes of Kilglass, Bumlin, Cloonfinlough, Kilgefin, [illegible], Portrunny or Portrun, are payable by the most wealthy landowners in the County Roscommon, and are payable half-yearly, on every 1st day of November and 1st day of May; the lands out of which the said Tithes [illegible] ... [illegible] common, and [illegible] for several years past, at an average, did not exceed the sum of [illegible] shilling in the pound.

All the said property is very conveniently situated, being close to the towns of Strokestown, Rooskey, and Longford, and are near the stations of Roscommon, Athlone, and Longford, on the Midland Great Western Railway.

Proposals for the purchase of all or any of the above lots will be received by the Solicitor having the Carriage of the Sale up to the 22nd day of June, and submitted to the Honorable Judge Hargreave for his approval; and due notice will be given of the approval of all or any such offers by the said Judge.

For Rentals and further particulars, apply to WILLIAM PEYTON, Esq., the Agent over the Estate, Castlerea, Carrick-on-Shannon; to SYDENHAM DAVIS, Esq., Solicitor, 97, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin; to Mr. HENRY ROCHE, Wickfield, Roscommon; to Messrs. VENNING and CO., 9, Salters-house-yard, London; or to FRANCIS KIERNAN, Solicitor, having carriage of the proceedings, 19, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, and at the Office of the Landed Estates Court, Inn's-quay, Dublin.

SALE OF PART OF THE COMMONS OF BRAY.

(SECOND SALE.)

In the Matter of the Bray Commons Inclosure Act, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners, acting in the above matter, will, on THURSDAY, the [illegible] day of JUNE [illegible] ... [illegible] conditions of [illegible] will be then and there produced, the Fee and Inheritance of the Lower Commons of Bray, containing 14 acres, English statute measure, be the same more or less; and also the Lots numbered respectively 36 to 55, both inclusive, and the Lots numbered respectively 63 to 72, both inclusive.

Maps of the Commons, showing the Lots for sale, may be inspected on application to Messrs. BRANGWYN & GARR, No. 6, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin; or at my Office, Bray.

(By order of the Commissioners)

J. L. DARBEY, Clerk to said Commissioners.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1860.

Sermons.

THE REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS will preach (D.V.) in the METROPOLITAN HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, To-morrow Evening, at 8 o'clock.

It is earnestly requested that believers, who desire the salvation of souls, will not occupy the places of those for whom this service is especially intended, but will rather deny themselves for the benefit of others.

Education.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—Prospectuses, containing Synopsis of the Subjects prescribed for the several undermentioned departments of the Public Service, with reference to the candidates who passed at the LATEST EXAMINATIONS, and Scale of Terms for BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS, will be forwarded on application.

HER MAJESTY'S ARMIES (Home and Indian); INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE; NAVAL CADETS; CIVIL SERVICE, comprising Customs, Post Office, Inland Revenue, War Department, Admiralty, IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETS, &c.

W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., UNIVERSITY, CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 36, KILDARE-STREET.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 34, RATHMINES-ROAD.

Principals: Charles W. [illegible], A.B., T.C.D.; Freeman W. White, A.B., T.C.D.

Assistant Classical Master: James Curry, Esq., A.B., Sch. T.C.D.

Science Master: Theodore Cooke, Esq., A.B., Senior Moderator and Gold Medallist, T.C.D.

Hebrew Master: Robert Connelly, Esq., Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.

French and German Master: Rev. Oscar Kraus, [illegible] of the University of Jena.

Drawing, &c. Master: Henry Tunnell, Esq., Mus Doc.

Assistant English Master: William Hayward, Esq.

Classes for the University, the Military Colleges, &c., are in active operation.

Junior Pupils are carefully instructed.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.

Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 36, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

Publications.

TIME SAVED! MONEY SAVED!!

The Work of Years performed in as many Months!

Just Published, price One Shilling,

THE SELF-INSTRUCTOR;

OR,

A PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC,

For all classes, on the principles of Common Sense. By J. HUDSON, Professor of English Science, &c.

Dublin: Published by the Author, 10, Upper Mountpleasant-avenue, and sold by J. Porter, Bookseller, 72, Grafton-street, and J. ROBERTSON, 3, Grafton-street.

Seventh Edition, Price 1s.

PARALYSIS, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS:

Their Cause, Prevention, and Cure.

By HENRY TWEEDY, M.D.

To be had of all Booksellers.

New Music, Just Published, Beautifully Illustrated, Price 1s.

THE SHAMROCK—New National Song—Written and Composed by Francis MacCabe, and Sung by him in his Popular Entertainment, "Barney Doyl Cake," with Immense Success. Also, by the same Composer, "MANY-A-TIME," New Song and Chorus Sung by the Campbell Minstrels with Great Success. Price 1s.

Published at J. WISEHEART AND SON'S, New Branch Establishment, 43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. And may be had also at [illegible], and all Musicsellers.

ON EVERY SATURDAY, the SATURDAY HERALD is published at the [illegible]

Unstamped ..	..	1d	Stamped ..	..	2d

SUBSCRIPTION.

UNSTAMPED.			STAMPED.		
Yearly, ..	..	4s 4d	Yearly, ..	..	8s 8d
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The Proprietors, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its [illegible], have determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Reduce it to the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.

Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and digested, at a price within the reach of all.

Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.

As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The phenomenal success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions, and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.

Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to ALBERT E. KNOX, SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES, 4, Lower Abbey-street and 15, Sackville-place, Dublin.

Miscellaneous.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO. have now on show a superb Summer Stock of Plain and Fancy FRENCH SILKS.

Black Glacés, Ducapes and Gros Royal, Figured and Cross-overs, Coloured Broches and Chenes, Black, White, and Coloured Moire Antiques, Five, Seven, and Nine-flounced Robes, Small Pattern Silks, Checks and Stripes, considerably under the usual prices.

FRENCH RIBBONS.

Plain and Fancy Bonnet and Cap, Chene and Broche in all widths, Latest in all the new and fashionable colours, Mauve, Gordon, Magenta, Lauderdale Rose de The, Velvets and Sashes, French Flowers, French Fans, &c.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.

In Five Robes, and New Pattern, [illegible] new fabrics for the season, Barege Anglais, Plain and Broche Grenadines.

Mousseline de Soie, French Tissue Checks, &c., in great variety.

These Goods are all fresh from the Manufacturers' hands.

THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES, Excellent Materials, Elegant Designs, and remarkable for Cheapness.

COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, 93, GRAFTON-STREET; 42, 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

PALACE NIGHT LIGHTS. The above elegant Chamber Lights are made from the purest material, and now combine all the advantages so desirable—viz., a steady white light, and burning accurately the number of hours required.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by JAMES LAMBERT, Wax Chandler, Oil Merchant, &c., 64, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

Manufacturers—Charles Ogleby and Co., London.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.

J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged ..	14	0	0
Do. do. second do seven do. do. ..	10	0	0
Gold Geneva, best made, ten years engaged ..	7	0	0
Do. do., second quality, five years engaged ..	5	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged ..	4	17	6
Second quality do., five years engaged ..	3	5	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged ..	2	2	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged ..	1	5	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer.

In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c.

Please note address.

J. MAYFIELD, WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. Manufactory and Branch Establishment, 30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention.

** The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

THE TURNIP CROP, 1860.

To secure a good Turnip Crop is of the utmost importance to the Agriculturist. If Farmers apply a low priced, adulterated compound, instead of Genuine Artificial Manures, they need not look for a profitable or satisfactory return.

The Best Artificial Manure for the Turnip Crop is PERRY'S VITRIOLISED BONE MANURE.

A careful trial and comparison with Guano or any other Artificial Manure will prove this to be the case.

Prices, Testimonials, Analysis, &c., free on application.

JAMES PERRY, Dublin Chemical Manure Works, DOLPHIN'S BARN-LANE; Office, 12, Eden-quay, DUBLIN.

ELECTRO-PLATING.—We beg to remind the Public that we were the first discoverers of Re-plating and Gilding worn-out Plate and Gilt Articles by Electricity, in 1840, and, having now had 19 years' experience, we can with confidence recommend it; and also refer to families, hotels, and boarding-house keepers, who have our Work in use many years.

SMITH AND CO., 1, DUKE-STREET.

WILLIAM M'CLEARY WIGHTMAN (Nephew and Successor to the late Mrs. M'Cleary), PRINT-SELLER, ARTISTS' COLOURMAN, Stationer, and Picture Frame Manufacturer, 21, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.

Agent for the Musical Bouquet, and the Shilling Art Union. Engraving and Lithographic Printing neatly executed.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER, MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS, 31, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN.

Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.

O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favouring them with their custom the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.

Men and Servants' Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit.

FAWCETT AND CO.'S

Celebrated Genuine Black Tea.. ..	3s	0d	per lb.
Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou.. ..	3s	4d	"

Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, are allowed a discount of 2d per pound.

FAWCETT & CO.'S

Excellent Dinner Sherry.. ..	24s	0d	per doz.
Fawcett & Co.'s Old Port (fresh bottled).. ..	36s	0d	"

Purchasers of four dozen, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 1s per dozen.

FAWCETT & CO.'S

Best Old Irish Whiskey, ...	16s	0d	per gal.
(A quality rarely met with.)			
Fawcett & Co.'s Fine old Mellow, do.,.. ..	14s	0d	"
(Particularly recommended for family use.)			

Purchasers of five gallons, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 6d per gallon.

OUR FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Is supplied with the Choicest Descriptions of Currants, Raisins, Figs, French Plums, Jordan Almonds, &c, at the Lowest Market Cash Prices.

FAWCETT & CO., DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

POISON YOUR RATS, MICE, AND BEETLES, with HARPER TWELVETREES' Vermin Killer. Kill Bugs and Fleas, secure sound sleep, and make your bedroom habitable with HARPER TWELVETREES' Bug Destroyer.

Preserve your Crops, and clear your Premises of Mice and Sparrows, with HARPER TWELVETREES' Poisoned Wheat.

Patentee, HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 67, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin. More Agents Wanted.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

To ascertain its great value, weigh the Hay where pure Gypsum has been used, and compare it with expensive manures. The subscriber has sold it this Spring, in every County in Ireland. A top dressing of five cwt. to the acre will produce early and heavy Aftergrass, without exhausting the Soil. GRAZIERS will find it of permanent use to pasture land. Extracts from Works by Professors CAMERON and HOCKLEY; also, directions for use, free on application. Price (here), 23s. per Ton. JOHN TUTE Agent for Ireland, 13, Fownes-street, Dublin.

To prevent disappointment early orders are requested.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.

Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.

The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm.

Manufactured solely at the SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE, Where inspection is invited.

AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES, (Secured by Seventeen distinct Patents), LATE AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS. Great Reduction in Prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO. beg to inform the Public that, on and after May 31st, they will Sell their SEWING MACHINES at a great reduction. The Prices in future will be as follows:—

New Family Machine and Iron Stand complete			£10
Letter A.	"	"New Style,"	
No. 1, 12 In. Table	"		
No. 2, 18 In. Table	"		
No. 2, 18 In. Table	"	{with Vibrating Presser combined with Feed Wheel,}	15
No. 3, 24 In. Table and Iron Stand complete ..			16

In consequence of the rapidly increasing demand for our Machines we have recently been obliged to enlarge our Manufactory four-fold. Our facilities now for manufacturing will enable us to turn out 130,000 Machines annually; yet this immense number, we fully believe, will be inadequate to the wants of the community. For Domestic use, and every variety of manufacturing purposes, the superior merits of Singer and Co.'s Machines is well known in every civilised country throughout the world; hence their superior qualities need no comments from us. Every Machine is thoroughly tested before leaving our Manufactory, and warranted perfect.

I. M. SINGER AND CO., 69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

GEORGE F. BENNETT, sole Agent for Ireland.

NEW KITCHEN RANGES.

J. EDMUNDSON & CO. Invite attention to STEVEN'S "NE PLUS ULTRA" KITCHENER, For which they are Agents.

This Patent Kitchener is unrivalled in its capabilities for Roasting, Baking, Boiling, Stewing, Grilling, &c., in its economy of Fuel, Time, and Labour; its perfect combustion, which can be regulated or entirely suspended; its cure of smoke; its cleanliness and simplicity of management.

It combines the more important advantages possessed by those of the best makers, and has several peculiar to itself.

They also direct attention to Stead's Patent Ornamental Ventilating Chimney Tops, for which they are also Agents, which are effectual in the cure of Smoky Chimneys, Down Draughts, &c.

J. E. and Co. are also Agents for Bradford's Washing and Mangling Machines.

Their SHOW ROOMS, 34, 35 and 36, CAPEL-STREET, are fully assorted with every description of House Furnishing and Ironmongery, and will be found well worthy of a visit from the variety, novelty, good workmanship, and moderate charges of the articles displayed.

J. E. and Co. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for lighting Gentlemen's Mansions, &c.

HOUSE FURNISHING, IRONMONGERY, & GAS FITTING WAREROOMS, 34, 35, & 36, CAPEL-STREET.

WEDDING CARDS FOR THE MILLION

To those about to be married.

A WEDDING ORDER COMPLETE FOR 20s.

100 Ladies' best thin Ivory Cards;
100 Gents.' do. do.;
100 Wedding Envelopes, Silver Edge, Printed on Lap with maiden name;

The price including Three Plates, Engraving, Cards, Envelopes Printing and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of three Kingdoms.

JOHN C. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer, and Printer, 53, WILLIAM-STREET, Dublin.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen.

S. SAMUEL, Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller, 29, 29, NASSAU-STREET, 29.

By Appointment Bog Oak Carver To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

KILKENNY MARBLE DEPOT, 28, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Chimneypieces, Tombs, Monuments, Altars, Tables, and all kinds of work executed in IRISH AND FOREIGN MARBLE, Manufactured by WATER-POWER AND PATENT MACHINERY.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—

THE ROYAL LILIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!

A Written Engagement for Two Years.

J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.

Forwarded on receipt of Post-Office Order.

Patronised by H.M. the Queen.

All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

20s. Cases, containing 14 varieties. BAKER, SIMPSON, AND CO.'S

PATENT MACHINE BISCUITS, Crisp from the Factory in Air-tight Tins. Carriage paid to any part of the United Kingdom, or to any Railway Station in Ireland.

A CARD

J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent, 6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realise constant with strict integrity and bona fide dealings with the Public.

NEW DINNER, DESSERT, AND TEA SETS.

We beg leave to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the above, in all the new colours, and of the most elegant shapes, and designs. Prices will be found as moderate as in any of the professingly cheap houses.

GREGG & SON, CHINA, GLASS, AND LAMP WAREHOUSE, 13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Note.—Several remnants of sets (best quality), to be had at cost prices.

PICTURE FRAMES.

EDWARD SMITH'S Picture Frame Manufactory, 22, Anglesea-street (off College-green), has long been recognised as the most eligible in Dublin for parties suiting themselves, at a short notice, in Picture Frames, in respect of variety of patterns, good workmanship, and low charges; in these respects it is second to none in the City, having gained for itself the most extensive and distinguished patronage, by strict punctuality and adherence to one only scale of charges.

Every description of frame, either in fancy-woods, of which there is a large variety, or in gold, in endless patterns, if not in stock, made to order and size on the shortest notice. Re-gilding and repairs.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF CARPETS, &c., SINCE THE NEW TARIFF.

P. SHERIDAN particularly directs attention to a large lot of Kidderminster Carpets (all wool), at 2s 1½d per yard; Union do., from 1s 3d. Also to the reduced price list of Turkey Carpets, all sizes; all the new patterns in Brussels, Velvet Pile, Tapestries, Patent Felts, &c. Oilcloths, from 18 inches to 24 feet in width; Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.; Table Covers, all kinds; Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Blankets, Quilts, Sheeting, &c.

P. S. has added a Curtain Department, with the newest designs, and is prepared to fit up Window Curtains, Blinds, &c., in the best possible manner, in all parts of the country.

P. SHERIDAN, Agent for Ireland for the Patent Kamptulicon, or Elastic Floorcloth, 22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, DRESSING CASE BAGS, CARRIAGE AND TRAVELLING BAGS, &c., &c. The Largest and most beautiful Assortment in the Kingdom, AT AUSTINS MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, Nos. 6 and 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.

Every novelty in FOREIGN FANCY GOODS; Together forming a brilliant and elegant display of Articles suited for WEDDING OR BIRTHDAY PRESENTS. All kinds of Repairs Executed.

AUSTIN'S, 6 AND 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.

23, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

J. TWEEDALL (for eighteen years Foreman to J. Lamprey) respectfully solicits a trial of his Warranted TABLE CUTLERY, made of the best double refined Shear Steel, the same quality as had been manufactured at the late J. Lamprey's which gave such universal satisfaction. Prices from 5s. to 45s. per dozen Knives and Forks.

NO SECOND PRICE.

FIRST CLASS SADDLERY.

At Prices exceedingly moderate.

Best Pig-skin Saddles, in variety, from £2 to £4.
Silver Mounted Harness, from £5 10s. to £7.
Brass Mounted do., from £4 10s. to £6 10s.
Double (Carriage) Harness, Silver Mounted, £18 18s.
Snaffle Bridles complete, with Bit, from 4s. to 7s. 6d.
Double Rein do., with Bit, Bradoon, and Curb, from 7s. to 12s.
Ladies' Side Saddles, improved make, from £4 to £5 5s.
Horse Clothing, in suits, from 25s. to 50s.
Driving and Riding Whips, from 1s. 6d. to 10s. each.

Horse, Water, and Crevice Brushes in large variety, Chamois Sponges, Horse Rollers, Blankets, Spurs, Knee Caps, Martingales, Circingles, Head Collars, Curry and Mane Combs, &c., equally cheap, at

WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S, 23 AND 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.

WRITING DESKS AND DRESSING CASES, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING-CASE BAGS FITTED, CARRIAGE AND HAND BAGS IN VARIETY, AT GEORGE LYNCH'S, 43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

G. Lynch would respectfully solicit an inspection of the above, as also his stock of Russia, Double and Despatch Desks, Courier Bags, &c. He would also beg to call the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen about to travel to his stock of Solid Portmanteaus, Cow-hide Enamelled Waterproof Bags, Cap Cases, &c.

N.B.—Repairs neatly executed on the premises.

43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

GOOSEBERRY AND PRESERVING BOTTLES OF ALL SIZES. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

WILLIAM WHITE

Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—

Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemical Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.

Sole Agents for Barlow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldire's Worm Powders, and Rackam's Distemper Balls.

OLD GLASS WORKS, 4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH SALT.

It is worthy of notice that Irish Salt is the best Preserver of Meat in warm weather, and is superior to English Salt.

ELLEN EGAN manufactures Irish Salt at the Ringsend Salt Works, of best quality which she warrants pure and free from mixture with English Salt.

E. EGAN imports English Salt direct from the Salt Works, Norwich, which she offers at lowest cash prices.

IRISH SALT, COARSE AND FINE; ENGLISH DO., COARSE; BEST BUTTER SALT, AGRICULTURAL AND ROCK SALT.

Parties in the country, by sending their orders to the Works, will be supplied at prices which will ensure their future orders. Every attention paid to delivery to Railway, Canal, or on board ship, and sacks supplied.

E. EGAN'S SALT WORKS, RINGSEND.

ORANGEADE.—Manufactured by J. AND T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!

THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 5s. per lb.

In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.

N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.

J. J. KELLY, 8, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Importer of Foreign Cigars.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED, and in every respect made equal to new, AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY CHARLES WALL, 67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.

FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for CLEANING PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 21, William-street (successor to the late R. Austin, [illegible]-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.

Please note address—21, William-street.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—I beg to inform the Farmers of Ireland that I have just received another large Cargo, ship Caroline, Messrs. Gibbs' import vessel, in Liverpool. The Manure is in first-rate order, perfectly dry, and in bags sound and unbroken. Early orders are requested. See Pamphlet, sent gratis, and free by post, on application, containing full and accurate directions for the use of this valuable Manure; as also Testimonials from some of the most experienced Agriculturists in Ireland, to whom it has given entire satisfaction. Genuine Peruvian Guano has rarely been known to fail, judiciously applied.

A. PALMER, 6, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.

Stores—Arch No. 7, Dublin and Drogheda Railway Terminus, Amiens-street.

SOAP, CANDLES, COLZA OIL.

PATRICK BYRNE Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the first-class quality of his CROWN, BROWN, AND WHITE SOAPS, WAX, SPERM, AND COMPOSITE IMPROVED MOULD AND DIPT CANDLES, which he offers on most Advantageous Terms.

A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE, 47, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.

A few Tons of Tallow Greaves for Sale.

Wants.

AS Dry Nurse, a steady, active Widow, without any incumbrance; is of clean regular habits; can take the care of a baby from its birth, or would take the care of young grown-up children; is a trustworthy and careful person; her character will give general satisfaction.—Address "N. N.," 72, Grafton-street.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT.—A steady, respectable Young woman, who understands her business perfectly well; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be highly recommended by her late mistress in town.—Address "E. L.," 55, Grafton-street.

AN ENGLISH LADY, of considerable experience in Teaching, is desirous of forming a re-engagement as Resident Governess, upon leaving her present situation, which she expects to do on the 1st of July; exclusive of all the usual branches of a sound English education, she teaches Music and French, and can give the most satisfactory references; the neighbourhood of the Dublin and Kingstown Line of Railway preferred.—Address "X. Y. Z.," IRISH TIMES Office.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A Young Lady, who will be disengaged in a few days, wishes for a situation; she will undertake the tuition of two children, and also, if required, act as companion and housekeeper; she can produce the highest testimonials from the family with whom she has resided for the last twelve months, as also from several ladies and clergymen, who have known her for some years.—Address (prepaid) "A. M.," IRISH TIMES Office, or Hillburn, Taghmon, Wexford.

BUTLER, or General Inside Servant, a steady, active Young Man, whose character will bear the strictest investigation as to capability, strict sobriety, and good conduct; has lived with some of the first families of distinction in town and country; no objection to the country.—Address "J. K.," 15, Leinster-street, or 77, Great Britain-street.

DISENGAGED, and Wants a Situation as Messenger knows the city well; or would care an office, as he is a married man, and has no family; or would care a gentleman's lodge in the country; understands the care of a horse and car; is also a good attendant at table if required; would have no objection to care an invalid gentleman, and read and write for him; is of the Established Church.—Any commands directed to "A. C.," 75, Capel-street, or to the IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to.

LANDSTEWARD.—WANTED, by a most respectable Man, who can be highly recommended by his present employer, and by several gentlemen and clergymen, a situation as Steward; he understands his business perfectly in all its branches, and can produce most satisfactory testimonials for honesty, carefulness, and integrity. To be heard of for one month.—Address JAMES YOUNG, Hillburn, Taghmon, Wexford.

Wanted.

WANTED, a gentleman to obtain Subscribers to A Trade Protection Office.—Address "P. A.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTED a CLERK and SEXTON, for a Church in the Country, a few miles from Dublin; if married his wife or daughter could act as Sextoness; salary £15, with a house. Address "Clericus," 35, Lower Rutland-street, Dublin.

SCHOOLMASTER AND SCHOOLMISTRESS.—Wanted, for the Mallow Parochial Schools, a Protestant Master and Mistress. They must be members of the same family, and have high testimonials as to character and qualifications. A salary of £30 per annum, together with a house will be given.—Applications to be made to the Rev. THOMAS BUNBURY, Mallow.

TO SCHOOLMISTRESSES.—WANTED, for the Erasmus Smith's School, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin, a Deputy Head Mistress, who has obtained a first-class certificate from some Training Establishment. Salary, £40 per annum, with extra remuneration for skill in French and Music.—Applications with copies of testimonials, to be forwarded to GEORGE PORTE, Esq., 43, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin, on or before the 23rd inst.

SCHOOLMASTER AND MISTRESS WANTED, for the Schools in connection with Newtownmountkennedy Chapel of Ease. Testimonials necessary as to character, Scriptural knowledge, piety, and capability of teaching, as required in the Church Education Society Schools. The Master to undertake the duties of Clerk of the Church; salary, £50, with apartments and fuel.—Address, "The Incumbent." June 6, 1860.

Cards.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

IF YOU WANT A GENUINE PINCH OF SNUFF, ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF. MANUFACTURER, 7, FRANCIS-STREET. To be had of all respectable Vendors. LATE OF 37, COLLEGE-GREEN.

GRATES, FENDERS, FIREIRONS, &c., In great variety at HODGES AND SON'S, 14, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 30 and 31, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

PLATE GLASS. PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes Silvered and Unsilvered for Mirrors, Sashes, and Shop Fronts, &c.

WALTER BURKE, 91 and 92, Middle Abbey-street.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION. By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

	£	s	d
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - - -			5
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - -			5

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and it is wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)

LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL

Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far cheapest.

Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.

OPINION OF A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.

"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON; W. C.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN:

GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; DR. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 29, Mary-street. (9)

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.

CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99, Chester-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

Music.

PIANOFORTES.

ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS. MACKINTOSH AND CO., 19, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN, Having completed their NEW SUITE OF WAREROOM (The most extensive in Ireland), Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION. Old Instruments taken in Exchange.

Harmoniums from - - - - £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - £8 0s.

PIANOFORTES CONTAINING THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT.

Pianofortes of the newest and most approved construction, by the best London Manufacturers, in every variety of case, and at the lowest prices.

HARPS, by Erard and other Makers.

HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, from Six Guineas upwards.

A large collection of Second-hand Instruments at very low prices.

RUSSELL'S, 7, WESTMORELAND-STREET (Corner of Fleet-street). Instruments Lent on Hire.

IMPORTANT TO THE GENTRY.
SERVANTS' LIVERIES,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
BUTLERS' and FOOTMEN'S SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
COACHMEN'S and GROOM'S SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
PAGES' SUITS and STABLE DRESS,
At B. HYAM'S.

TO ORDER, AT MODERATE PRICES,
LADIES' RIDING HABITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

TAILOR and HABITMAKER,
THIRTY, DAME-STREET,
DUBLIN.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Are prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—
Fine Black Frock ..... 63s.
Do. Vest ..... 15s.
Do. Trousers ..... 20s.
Which they can recommend and engage.
This important manufacture is now made a distinct branch of business; a large portion of time and attention is devoted thereto, and the details and minutiæ thereof are entrusted to artistes of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, and will be suited strictly according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of Material and Fabric are guaranteed.
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN.

SELTZER WATER.—
J. AND T. HAYES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

SEWING MACHINES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES," are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order. To be had at
69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
78, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
78, GRAFTON STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on Hire.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING
A magnificent assortment
TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SONS',
WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
and Servant's Children's Stretchers in great variety.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the discussion in the Rath-row Class, behind 27, Townsend-street, on Tuesday Evening, June 12, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.

President—the Rev. C. F. M'CARTHY, A.M.

Subject:—"Roman Christ Protestations—Is the Mass Host the Living Saviour? or is it only bread?

The Rev. Dr. Murphy, of Denmark-street, who preached at Mount Argus, Kimmage road, on Sunday afternoon, is hereby specially invited to come.

The pagans call supplication, a form instituted by Numa, to go on procession either to appease the wrath of the gods, so as to obtain peace, or to pray to God for the fruits of the earth. The upper room of the pagan women—the Cenaculum—where the mothers exalted certain young children, then the sacrificing priests, clad in white surplices, singing hymns, psalms, and canticles to the honour of their gods; then marched the whole priests, or college, then marched the Roman senators, with their wives and children; and sometimes the common people assisted. There was commonly carried about in procession the shrine of the god Jupiter, or of Anubis, by some priests with shaven heads and shaven crowns, in white surplices wearing crowns. This crown was of such reverence and esteem that the Emperor himself, Commodus Antonius, High Pontifex, caused his head to be shaven and cut round, expecting to carry the cross of the god Anubis. Before the cabinet went a clerger, carrying a lighted taper in his hand. When the procession went along through the streets, there were seats erected to serve for stations or places whereon the priests who carried the relics were appointed to rest and take breath. When the procession was ended, the temples were opened, the altars and images perfumed with incense, and the relics of their gods shown on those days. When the procession went abroad a feast was celebrated, and the shops were closed up; the hall of justice shut in, and the prisoners unshackled.

Does not this make any witness of a Corpus Christi procession feel sorry of its Pagan parentage?

Roman Catholic friends, bring your Bibles, "prove all things; hold fast that which is good."—1 Thes. v. 21, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

"Wherefore, my dearly beloved, fly from the service of Idols. I speak as to wise men; judge ye yourselves what I say."—1 Cor. x. 14, 15, Dr. Cul-en's Bible.

THE ERRIS DISTRESS FUND.

The Belmullet Relief Committee met to-day (June 7)—the Rev. Mr. Jamison in the chair—when the following additional donations were handed in:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Peter S. Bidwell, and the Catholic Club, Liverpool, per Rev. Mr. Malone	70	0	0
A Friend, per do.	0	10	0
Mr. Thomas Petit, Dublin, per do., second donation	0	15	0
Patrick Coghan, Esq., Ballyragget, per do. ..	1	0	0
Mr. F. S. Stack, Kingstown, per do.	0	10	0
The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of Dublin, in addition to £10, already acknowledged, per do.	5	0	0
The *Evening News*, per do.	2	0	0
The *Evening News*, per do.	3	1	6
Mr. J. D., Waterford, per do.	0	5	0
Mr. Thomas Tierney, Glasgow, per do. ..	1	0	0
For the Poor, third donation, per do. ..	1	0	0
Messrs. M'Swiney and Delany, per Rev. Dr. Spratt ..	10	0	0
Mr. William A. B., per Rev. Doctor Spratt ..	1	0	0
Rev. Doctor Costello, P.P. Crossmolina ..	1	0	0
Mr. John Noone, Boyle	1	0	0
Mrs. Byrne, Boyle	1	0	0
Most Rev. Doctor Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, per Right Rev. Dr. Feeny ..	5	0	0
Mrs. Corbally, Liverpool, per do. ..	5	0	0
Very Rev. Dean Dunphy, Wexford, per do.	1	0	0
William Livingston, Esq., Westport, per Mr. Reilly	10	0	0
Doctor Gray, *Freeman's Journal*, per Rev. Mr. Munnelly ..	13	18	6
Anonymous, Waterford, per do.	0	4	0
Mr. John Hopkins, Sligo, per Rev. Mr. Jackson	0	1	0
A Friend, Ardglass, per do.	0	1	0
Miss Hall, Clifton, Bristol, per do. ..	2	0	0
A Lady, (Kells) per do.	1	0	0
Rev. William Marshe, second donation, per do. ..	0	10	0
The Marquis of Sligo, per do.	10	0	0
Mess. Mrs. Bentinck Yelverton, second donation, per do. ..	1	0	0
John Sweazy, Esq., per do.	1	0	0
Francis Davis, Esq., Enniscorthy, in addition to £5, now acknowledged, per Mr. Burns ..	2	0	0
Mr. Lane, per do.	0	5	0
A servant, per do.	0	1	6
A. F. Lane, Esq., Enniscorthy, collected ..	4	0	0
A Lady, per the Rev. Doctor Spratt	1	1	0
Messrs. Gilbert, Limerick, per Lieut. D. O'Donnell	1	10	0
Lord John Brown, M.P., per Mr. J. Carey ..	5	0	0
Mr. O'Farrell, Dublin, per do.	0	10	0

It was moved by Samuel Burns, Esq., and seconded by Lieutenant D. O'Donnell, "That the thanks of the committee be conveyed to the Liverpool Catholic Club, for their munificent donation of £70." Passed unanimously.

MICHAEL MUNNELLY, C.C., } Secretaries.
JOHN CAREY, }

RIBBONS (FRENCH AND SWISS).

A return "showing the total quantities of French and Swiss ribbons respectively imported into the United Kingdom during the first four months of the years 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860."

In the First Four Mths. of	Quantities of Silk Ribbons Imported into the United Kingdom from Holland.	Belgm.	France.	Other Countries.	All Parts.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Ribbons of silk, or satin, plain, striped, figured, or brocaded -	1855	25	494	80,691	320	81,540
	1856	14	598	91,437	370	92,417
	1857	8	816	80,807	672	82,803
	1858	159	43	62,806	294	63,302
	1859	14	63	95,506	841	96,423
	1860	299	779	79,917	706	81,062
Ribbons of gauze or crape, or gauze mixed with satin -	1855	40	11,728			11,768
	1856	729	13,485			14,214
	1857	258	10,271		104	10,633
	1858	11	10,903			10,914
	1859	36	13,742		2	13,780
	1860	13	4,522			4,536
Ribbons of velvet or plush, wholly of silk, or of silk mixed with cotton -	1855	582	27,300	3,339	182	31,363
	1856	1,948	45,513	3,344	11	51,816
	1857	2,217	59 033	3,965	54	64,469
	1858	1,776	60,539	3,218	50	65,583
	1859	4,108	69,826	1,746	76	75,756
	1860	3,722	74,661	1,242	46	79,671
Silk Ribbons or of all kinds -	1855	357	27,543	96,788	803	124,671
	1856	1,967	47,838	108,536	881	158,717
	1857	2,238	59,927	101,943	779	164,274
	1858	1,945	68,068	76,352	425	146,491
	1859	4,122	69,796	108,904	919	183,741
	1860	3,991	78,458	84,061	734	167,249

The records of this department being limited in their scope by the form of the entries passed at the Custom House, do not afford any view of the importations of French or of Swiss ribbons, as distinguished from each other, or from the like articles manufactured in other countries. The foregoing statements, therefore, which exhibits the quantities of all ribbons imported during the period specified, with their varieties of fabric, and the proportions which found their way into the United Kingdom through the ports of France, Belgium, and Holland, respectively, is submitted as the best return to the order of the House of Commons that it is practicable to furnish.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

The Academy held a meeting last night, in the Academy, Dawson-street. At 8 o'clock the chair was taken by The Rev. Dr. TODD, President.

The President submitted a beautiful model in electrotype, made by Mr. West, of the Academy, of the box of St. Molash, of Devehish Island. He stated the which contained a copy of the Scriptures was regarded with great reverence by the people, who used to be sworn on it.

The President also read a translation by Mr. Eugene Curray of a legend of the Saint which showed that in ancient times the treasure trove was the subject of legislation.

Mr. Mallet read a long and elaborate paper, on the invention of a gun, which he stated had priority to a piece of ordnance patented by Major Blackley.

A long conversation ensued, in which Major Blackley, Mr. Mallet, the Rev. Professors Jellett and Haughton, took part.

It was ultimately decided that Mr. Mallet's paper should be submitted to the council for publication.

The thanks of the Academy even given to both gentlemen, and the proceedings terminated at half-past ten o'clock.

THE REV. DR. M'NEILE AND THE CANONRY OF CHESTER.—The *Record* states that the Bishop of Chester has intimated to the Rev. Dr. M'Neile his intention to collate him the canonry (residentiary) in the Chester Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. James Slade, M.A. The reverend doctor, whose degree is, of course, from his own University (Dublin,) is to be incorporated into the University of Cambridge as a preliminary, and will then be duly installed. The income is £500 per annum.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, notwithstanding the repeated precautions that have been given, another loss of life has occurred on the line of the Crystal Palace and West End Railway. A man named Richard Cook, aged 37, a guard in the service of the company, had charge of an up-train to London Bridge, and when approaching Lower Norwood he made an attempt to step on to the break from another carriage, when he slipped and fell on to the line, whereby he sustained such fearful injuries that he expired shortly afterwards. The body was removed to the nearest tavern to await an inquest.

THE RECENT SUDDEN DEATH.—We have received information, on reliable authority, that no inquest has taken place on the body of the lady who so suddenly expired on Sunday morning last.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Monday Evening.

London prices have declined to-day about one-sixteenth, being unfavourably influenced by the bad weather, which threatens injury to the crops, and also by rumours of an impending loan. The transfer books of Consols being closed, business was necessarily limited in that fund. Transactions in this market were on an unusually narrow scale, being confined to a few exchanges of New Three per. Cents. for present delivery, at a decline of one-eighth on Saturday's quotations.

Bank Stock was steady at last price. There were buyers of Hibernians; Nationals were offered at 65½, and Royals at last quotations.

The glimpse behind the scenes given to the public by Mr. Irwin's evidence before the Parliamentary Committee did not tend to restore buoyancy to the Atlantics, which closed heavily at 54. City of Dublin Steam Shares, both Halves and Issue of 1836, realised last prices, and closed firmly, having been extensively dealt in. British and Irish continued in demand.

In Mining Shares prices were very steady, Carysfort Scrip, Connorrees, and Wicklow Copper Mines having been dealt in at last quotations. General Mines were offered at a reduction.

In the Miscellaneous Securities there were not any dealers, except a few sellers of odd sums of Grand Canal Stock, for which there was not any buyer.

In Railways the business was unimportant. Belfast and Northern Counties Half Shares were offering. A few Belfast Junctions passed hands at a reduction of one-eighth. Drogheda of both denominations were firm at par. Wicklows and Dundalks were offered. Great Southern Stock maintained an improvement of one eighth per cent. Midlands still show symptoms of heaviness. The market in Preference Securities was rather active, the last prices being firmly sustained in Wicklow, Dundalk (A), and Derry and Enniskillen Preference, all of which were extensively dealt in. Great Southern four per cent. declined slightly but closed strongly. In other Shares no alteration.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 11.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	93¼
Account, ...	93¼
New Threes, ...	93¼
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	93¼
Account, ...	93¼
New Threes, ...	93¼
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	93¼
Account, ...	93¼
New Threes, ...	93¼
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	93¼
Account, ...	93¼
New Threes, ...	93¼
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	93¼
Account, ...	93¼
New Threes, ...	93¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 12; Caledonians, 91; Eastern Counties, 34¼; Great Northern, A, 115; Great Western, 69; Great Western of Canada, 12½; London and North Western, 103¼; London and South Western, 93¾; Midland 116; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96; York and North Midland, 81½. Canada opened dull and have declined to 99 8-16 to 11-16 ex-div. Rumours of a loan continued to be floated about and a few sales have been made in consequence, but there is very little business doing. Shares very inactive and without material change in price. The Stock about ¼ per cent. lower than Saturday. Western 61½ to 9, Perth 84¾ to 5½. Canadians quiet. Trunks 7¾; Western 12 to 1-16 to 3-16. French heavy. Lombards, ¼ dis.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 11.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.		
3 per Cent. Consols	..	—
Ditto for Account, 6th June	..	—
Ditto for New Account, 9th July	..	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	..	92¾
Ditto for Account, 8th June	..	—
Ditto for new account, 9th July	..	—
BANKS.		
Bank of Ireland	..	241
STEAM.		
City of Dublin	..	100
Ditto Halves	..	50
Ditto Issue of 1836	..	50
MINES.		
Carysfort (Limited)	..	10s 3d
Connorres (Limited	..	24
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	..	65
RAILWAYS.		
Dublin and Belfast Junction	..	45¾
Dublin and Drogheda	..	75
Do Thirds	..	25
Great Southern and Western Stock	..	113
PREFERENCE SHARES.		
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford 6 per cent. perpetual ..		124
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent. perpetual Class A.		104
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual ..		96¾
Londonderry and Enniskillen 6 per cent. Halves ..		124

On Saturday's business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 16th June. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols.....	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Ditto for Accont.....	93¼	93¼				
3 per cent. Reduced.....						
New 3 per cent. Stock....	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Ditto for Account.....		92¾	92¾			
Bank Stock.....						

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Saturday Evening.

The transfer books of consols are now shut, and the quotations will, henceforth, be ex-dividend. They opened this morning without actual alteration, but the tendency was heavy, and a decline was subsequently established. A good demand for money. The general rate both in the open discount market and the Stock Exchange being 4 per cent. No transactions in bullion at the Bank to-day. In the Railway market scarcely any business, and in most cases final quotations show no alteration.

(*Daily News' City Article.*

Saturday Evening.

The funds to-day were rather flat. Attention was chiefly directed to the gloomy state of the weather, and to the general backwardness of the season, which are now affecting the corn markets. The other departments of the Stock Exchange were, likewise, rather flat in the afternoon. The demand for money at the Bank, which, yesterday, was rather heavy, has continued brisk, although this was the last day of the week. In Lombard stock activity likewise prevailed, and the best bills were refused below 4 per cent. The supply in the open market is evidently diminishing.

FUNDS AND SHARES—JUNE 11.

Exchequer Bills, 1; Bank Stock, 228-30; Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6¾; Caledonians, 90¾; Chester and Holyhead, 8½; Eastern Counties, 34¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 78½; Great Northern, 115-16; Great Northern A, 115 16; Great Western, 69; Grand Trunks, 11 2-13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104¾; Canada, 12¾; London and North Western, 103¼; London and South Western, 93¾; Leeds Northern, 52½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41¼; Midland, 116¾; North British, 61¼; Mexicans, 31¼; South Eastern, 84¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96; York and North Midland, 81¾. Market steady, but very inactive at the above rates. Great Western of Canada fist. Trunks a shade firmer. French dull.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, 8-15.—The Bourse has been animated. Rentes closed firm at 68-85, or 55 centimes higher than on Saturday.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY.—Funds remain flat. Consols shew a slight decline. Business in the Stock Exchange almost suspended. Share markets equally dull, with very little change in prices.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON CORN MARKET, JUNE 11.—Foreign supplies small, English wheat liberal. Good attendance of buyers and English and foreign wheat 8s dearer than this day week. Barley in better demand at 6d reduction from last Monday. Oats sell well at full rates. Flour up 3s per sack on the week.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, JUNE 11.—The supply of beef is large. Of mutton and lambs much the same as last Monday. The demand very good for each, at last week's rates. Beef 6¢d to 8½d; mutton 7¢d to 8½d; lambs 20s to 38s each; in better demand at 6d reduction from last Monday. Oats sell well at full rates. Flour up 3s per sack on the week.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, JUNE 11.—The supply of beef is large. Of mutton and lambs much the same as last Monday. The demand very good for each, at last week's rates. Beef 6¢d to 8½d; mutton 7¢d to 8½d; lambs 20s to 38s each; in better demand at 6d reduction from last Monday. Oats sell well at full rates. Flour up 3s per sack on the week.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, JUNE 11.—Supply of beasts limited. Trade brisk, at an advance of 4d per 8lbs. Sheep and lambs very dull, and 6d to 8d lower. Calves declined quite 4d, but pigs ruled about stationary. Beef, 4s 4d to 5s 10d; mutton 4s 6d to 6s 6d; lambs, 5s 4d to 7s; veal 4s 4d to 5s 4d; pork 4s to 5s per 8lbs. Supply—Beasts, 3,760; foreign, 390; sheep and lambs, 23,570. Foreign, 6,000; Calves, 335; foreign, 239. Pigs, 410.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 11.—Firsts, 107s; seconds, 105s; thirds, 90s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 73s; sixths, 62s. 1,500 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 11.—White wheat, 30s to 31s oats, 14s 9d to 16s 8d.

CORK MARKETS.

The receipts of grain to our market last week were 26 barrels of wheat, 205 barrels of barley, and 521 barrels of oats. White wheat brought 31s 3d a barrel, red wheat 27 to 29s 9d, barley 14s to 17s, and oats from 12s 2d to 17s.

There were 68 tons of hay and 46 tons of straw brought in. Hay, farmers, sold at from £4 to £5 18s a ton, and dealers from £4 5s to £6 5s; straw, farmers, from £3 to £3 5s; dealers from £3 15s to £5 10s, and reed £4.

The quantity of butter brought to our weigh-house last week was 11,215 firkins, of which 1,713 were first quality, 5,059 second, 3,984 third, 797 fourth, 206 fifth, and 46 sixth. Prices show a decline, as compared with those of last week, of from two to three shillings a cwt. in first and second quality, and an advance of from one to five shillings in third, fourth, and fifth. Firsts, which closed at 108s on Saturday week, opened on Monday at 109s, but on Tuesday dropped to 108s, and on Wednesday to 106s, and remained at that figure for the week. Seconds opened on Monday at 106s, dropped on Tuesday to 105s, and on Wednesday to 103s, and remained so. Thirds opened on Monday at 96s, being an advance of one shilling over the quotations of the previous Saturday; on Wednesday they dropped to 97s, and continued so until Saturday, when they advanced to 98s. Fourths, which closed on Saturday week at 88s, opened on Monday at 87s, but went up on Tuesday to 90s, at which they remained until Saturday, when they were 91s. Fifths, which opened on Monday at 70s, went to 72s on Tuesday, and remained so for the week. Sixths have remained unchanged at 62s.—*Cork Constitution.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A melancholy casualty occurred a few days ago, in the parish of Kirkurd. Six young children—the eldest not more than 11, and the youngest scarcely 5 years of age—had gone out a crow-nesting unknown to their parents, and lost their way in the hills which separate Kirkurd from Broughton parish, in Peeblesshire, owing to the dense fog which that night prevailed, and which ended in a heavy rain, with east wind. After a diligent search the two youngest were found quite dead within a few yards of a shepherd's dwelling skirting the mountains, into which the four survivors had found their way only an hour or so before more dead than alive.—*Scotsman.*

PRESENTATION.—A handsome testimonial was on yesterday presented to Mr. Henry A. Cruise, by his fellow-associates and other officers on the Dublin and Wicklow Railway, on his retirement from that company, to undertake the duties of secretary to the Wicklow Copper Mine Company. The testimonial consisted of a beautiful gold hunting watch, manufactured by Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Brothers, 11, Upper Sackville-street, and bears the following inscription:—"Dublin and Wicklow Railway.—Presented to Henry A. Cruise, by a few friends, as a token of esteem and regard.—1860."

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary for Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
TUESDAY, JUNE 12.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Friday; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LEAKE'S GALLERY, 40, Lower SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan and" "La Cinquantaine."
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
THE THEATRES.
Theatre Royal—"Tale of Two Cities;" to conclude with "King Thrushbeard, or the Little Pot and the Great Passion."
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Writing on the Wall;" "Puss;" "B. B. or the Benicia Boy."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York), (S.)	..	..	One p.m., June 12.
Constantinople	..	..	Six p.m., June 13.
America (Portland) (Dy.)	..	..	Ten a.m., June 14.
Constantinople	..	..	Six p.m., June 14.
America (Boston) and Bermuda (Q.)	..	..	Ten a.m., June 16.
West Indies and Pacific (S.) Spain and Portugal (S.)	..	..	One p.m., June 17.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced at yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, June 9th, amounted to 35,854 copies, making an average of 9,209 copies daily.

"Pretty Tube, of mighty power!
Charmer of the leisure hour!"
SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES,
Are justly Recommended by Smokers.
A SAMPLE FREE for 13 Stamps, at
E. EFFEY'S,
WHOLESALE PIPE WAREHOUSE,
37, MERCHANTS-QUAY, DUBLIN.

SUPERCARBONATED SODA WATER—
Manufactured by
J. AND T. HAYES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

MY 23, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
READY-MADE STOCK
is well supplied with Summer
LOUNGE SUITS
for the Sea-side, Railway Travelling, or for Tourists.
The LOUNGE SUIT, at FIFTY SHILLINGS,
will be found excellent value, and can be had in a variety of designs.
RICHARD ALLEN.

THE SUMMER LOUNGE SUIT FOR THREE GUINEAS.
We respectfully call public attention to the above fashionable suit, being the leading style for the present season. We have them ready for immediate use in a variety of new materials, or can be made to order in six hours.
A perfect fit guaranteed.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to the Lord Lieutenant,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

We give EQUAL attention to EVERY department of our business; the result is that if a customer wants a COAT or VEST, we are prepared to suit his taste and requirements quite as satisfactorily as if he required a *Trousers* only.
KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
54, DAME-STREET.
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 12s.,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

THE "IRISH TIMES"
IS NOW PERMANENTLY
ENLARGED
TO
TWENTY-EIGHT COLUMNS,
Each column being considerably lengthened; thus giving over one-third more reading matter, and making it the Largest Daily Paper ever yet published in Ireland.
Price, as heretofore, only
ONE PENNY!!!

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, JUNE 12.

THE farce is over at last. For very shame the actors could no longer play the parts they had undertaken. The Reform Bill is withdrawn, amidst the cheers of the House. Who laments it? Two, perhaps, and but two. Mr. Bright may mourn that our institutions will not be Americanised. Lord John may chafe, because the firework which was to shed a blaze of red fire round his closing achievements would not burn. We are no longer called upon to discuss the merits of a bill which lowered the qualification for the franchise, *because* the condition of the working classes has wonderfully improved. A bill which practically disfranchises the industrious classes by swamping them with an inundation of potwallopers—a bill which gave no vote to the payer of income tax—to the clerk or tutor worth £100 a year—to the educated man who paid £40 a year by way of rent, but which conferred it on every candidate for the Workhouse, who, by rackrenting a crazy tenement, could scrape together six pounds a year. The bill is buried, and with it is buried Lord John's character as a statesman. No Ministry in one session ever perpetrated two such failures as those which will mark out Lord Palmerston's Ministry this year. The Commercial Treaty is the subject of popular execration and national loss. The Reform Bill, "the very particular "bill of the session," is buried, like a monster, without an inquest, and without sorrow. The House may now proceed to those Irish legislative measures which have been so scandalously neglected, possibly under morehonest leaders.

THERE are "Lunatic Asylums" where the man of property upon whom a Commission has been held may be taken care of for £200 or £300 a year. There are also Lunatic Asylums intended for the humble and pauper classes, and supported, not by private speculators, but by the contributions of the county. Lunacy, from whatever cause, is on the increase in Ireland; nor is mental aberration confined to the affluent or trading classes. District Lunatic Asylums are now utterly inadequate to fulfil their proper office, no matter how zealous the officers or how benevolent the Local Board of Superintendence. Intended originally to be curative establishments, they have degenerated into places for the accumulation of incurables; the fountain of good is dammed and choked up, and cannot spread itself to relieve one tithe of the misery around it.

The Report of the District Lunatic Asylum of Clonmel, in clear and forcible language, brings before the public the present normal condition of these institutions. The Clonmel Asylum possesses in Dr. Flynn, not only a zealous physician, but a forcible writer, competent to command public attention to the case, were it not too much the habit to look upon the lunatic as dead to home, family, friends, and country. That Asylum is placed in the midst of a population of 250,000 souls. It contains only 140 beds, and of these "110 are filled by old, chronic, "idiotic, epileptic cases, deriving no benefit save "that of safe keeping from the expensive appliances "of a so-called curative Asylum." For the mentally disordered of an extensive county there are available THIRTY BEDS, and this number year by year decreases, as some chronic patient is removed from the curable to the incurable wards, and blocks up the only avenue to curative treatment, while numbers eagerly claim admittance from without. Thirty beds are miserably out of proportion for the wants of 250,000 people. Yet some place must be found in which the dangerous, at least, may be restrained from committing injury upon themselves or others. This the State finds partly in jails, partly in workhouses. In the latter may always be seen isolated men and women, maundering and moping, alone amidst a pauper multitude, without a single effort being made to elicit a returning spark of reason. In the former, lunatics are classed as felons, and punished like them, though they cannot have committed crime. Burglars, forgers, thieves, are their associates—there is no classification, much less any curative process. The peasantry look upon the maniac with much more unkindly feelings than those with which they regard the idiot. The latter they will shelter for a time at the hearthstone—the former they gladly consign to a living grave, careless if that grave be a jail, and, once they have [illegible] them there, forget them.

But there is another class for whom [illegible] provision whatever has been made. The Ch[illegible] Lunatic has his private asylum, and well would [illegible] if none but lunatics were his companions. T[illegible] asylum has his chance—a poor and rare one at b[illegible] in the District Asylum, when some [illegible] shelter at last dies out and leaves a vacancy. [illegible] the farmer or trader has no place except the jail [illegible] these men may be able, or their friends may [illegible] willing, to pay £20 or £25 a year for their s[illegible]. The philanthropic keeper of a Private Asy[illegible] will not take them into his paradise for that. [illegible] District Asylum opens its doors to them it is [illegible] the law. One would think that our legislators [illegible] ained insanity to spring only from the pride of [illegible] or the misery of poverty. They have neve[illegible] thought of making provision for the lunatic of th[illegible] great class which lies between.

We have more than once lamented the apathy and carelessness exhibited even by relatives, and, of course, by the public, towards the In[illegible]. Until some atrocious case occurs which alarms [illegible], simply because it might be made their own, no[illegible] look over the dismal walls of an Asylum and th[illegible] upon the misery collected there. Fewer still [illegible] to think that lunacy is curable, and require[illegible] the most patient, as well as the most skilful, tr[illegible]ment. If public interest should be excited, a Co[illegible]mission is appointed, as if there did not exist abundance of sound and valuable information in the Inspectors' and others' reports. In the language of Dr. Flynn, "volumes "of evidence are taken; a report in the face of the "weight of evidence is made. Then the Commissioners differ, and publish separate reports; counter "reports in vindication are got up and published; "the public is divided; statesmen who know nothing "of Ireland are puzzled; and, at last, all legislation is "abandoned."

The views of Dr. Flynn are clear and simple, and in accordance with our own. He thinks that—

"1. Every county should have its own Asylum, with at least 200 beds, of which 30 should be allocated to paying patients, at £20 or £30 each per annum. These, with one chronic hospital for each province, would accommodate about 8,000 lunatics of the humbler and middle classes.

"2. Every such Asylum should have its own local Board—half nominated by the Grand Jury, and half by the Lord Lieutenant.

"3. One, or at most two, chief officers in each Asylum should be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and the rest by the local Boards.

"4. All rates should be levied in a twofold way. The buildings being county ones, should be erected and maintained from county rates: in a word, the establishment charges should be county ones altogether. The support of the patients should be levied from the 'Union at large' rates, or at least from those parts of the Union which lie inside the county boards.

"5. Inspectors should be compelled to attend the monthly Boards; and the salaries and allowances to the Medical Inspectors should be exactly equal to those paid to the able, efficient, and highly-qualified Medical Inspectors under the Irish Poor Laws. *Four* or even *five* Medical Inspectors would then efficiently perform the duties at not much more than the present cost, which is attempted now to be done by two gentlemen at £1,000 per annum each.

"6. A central Board in Dublin, consisting of three paid members, the Chief and Under Secretaries, with the Clerk of the Privy Council, ex-officios.

"7. All moneys to be advanced and accounted for as at present—clear and stringent rules to be made by the central body, subject to the Lord L

tances, Government was bound seriously to the position of the bill. On Thursday, 250 had voted for its postponement over the session it would be idle, and even culpable, for to or five more days without a fair prospect of it. They were now at the 11th of June, and yet got into committee. The opposition to on was extremely strong, and there were questions of vital importance which must be interposed in the course of their proceed- the bill through committee: such, for instance, question of China, which had only recently as- present gravity, and which would occasion ions in the army and navy estimates. There the question of the fortifications of the arising out of the Report of the Committee on Defences. These were matters which the could not venture to incur the responsibi- poning for another year, or even a later the session. The Government had, there- to the conclusion that there would time during the present session pro- consider the various classes of the bill; it was not possible to embody all the pro- relating to reform in a single decisive measure, unfair to the House to fetter its hands and the question of future legislation. They had whether by any extraordinary means, such journment instead of a prorogation, it would to carry the bill out. It did not appear that there was that immediate necessity which justify such a course. He defended the House Government from the charge of unnecessary pressing forward the measure, showing the important subjects to which the House had been to devote its attention. As to the bill itself, ernment were convinced that a further reduc- franchise was necessary to the safety of the he denied the statements which had been impugning the character and fitness of the classes. At the very earliest opportunity next should introduce a bill reducing the franchise, that he would do at present was to ask Mr. to withdraw his amendment, and on that he that the order for going into committee be d.

MACKINNON consented, declaring, amid some that he was glad that a settlement had been of this great question.

DISRAELI thought that the course taken by ernment was neither unwise nor undignified; most impossible for them to act otherwise, in nt state of public business. At the same time, he mind the noble lord that it was not so much any successful opposition as from the fact that incumbered with such a mass of business as it impossible for them to carry a bill of this they were driven to the present course. tion of the admission of the working classes the real point at issue, but rather were they to ed by the vulgar expedient of degrading the Now that the bill was withdrawn, he could Government that every assistance would be them by the Opposition for the furtherance of business.

BRIGHT said that in withdrawing the Reform noble lord had certainly not taken the House se, although this course would occasion deep many members. He did not blame the noble ever, because the House generally did not ap- ious for the measure to pass in the present The public would not be oblivious to the con- noble lord, and would contrast it favourably of Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues, who had a measure which they could never have gain the sanction of the public. Adverting to with France, the hon. member expressed his the French Government were engaged in out the details with the greatest , and were endeavouring to frame rates of below those framed by the treaty, so that the uld exceed the most sanguine wishes of its pporters. He trusted that next session a measure of reform would pass the Legisla-

NEWDEGATE expressed his determination, at time, of opposing such a bill as that which been withdrawn.

JAMES regretted that the bill had been with- lieving its defects might be amended in

FERMOY concurred with his noble colleague in the course which Government had thought to pursue. He had, indeed, heard the an- from the Treasury Bench, not only with but positive dismay.

OSBORNE said that the House, rather than ment, was responsible for the withdrawal of the people out of doors showed no excite- subject, it was because they had no confi- present House of Commons. If it persisted t conduct, it would lose both the respect and the country.

HORSMAN observed that the withdrawal was ing to the advanced stage of the session, and of any general popular support. The innu- mendments of which notice had been given ate, as Lord J. Russell had inferred, from eal enemies of Reform, but, as he had ascer- careful computation, originated in the propo- 70 out of 90 on the Liberal benches. The member proceeded to criticise the conduct of present Administrations in relation to the representative reform, and stigmatised as and unstatesmanlike the long-existing promising measures for this purpose when no sincere intention of carrying them into

course of a desultory discussion following, the failure of the Reform Bill were expressed ergerstein, Mr. Slaney, Mr. Whalley, and Mr.

T. DUNCOMBE congratulated the House on , and hoped that no bill of the sort would be duced for very many years.

Mackinnon's amendment was then formally , and the Reform Bill was then withdrawn

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON BILL.

fences Against the Person Bill being one of a ight bills sent down from the Peers, and consolidate several branches of the criminal brought forward for second reading by the General, who entered into a legal explanation e, scope, history, and intention of the several which the House was now asked to sanction. discussion ensued, in which Mr. Whiteside, ney-General, Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Henley, Mr. d others, took part.

was then read a second time, as also wer ill of the series—viz., the Malicious Injuries y Bill, the Accessories and Abettors Bill, the ill, the Larceny Bill, &c.

SECOND READINGS.

inal Statutes Repeal Bill, the Tithes Commu- , were read a second time, after some explana- r G. C. Lewis.

andlord and Tenant, (No. 2) Bill was read me, on the motion of Mr. Whiteside, after a ssion.

edonian and Crinan Canals Bill was read a

LAND (IRELAND) BILL—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

urned debate on the Tenure and Improve- d (Ireland) Bill was then resumed by

DONOHUE, who opposed the measure as tely worthless towards securing their just great body of tenants at will in Ireland. ertheless, ready to allow the bill to pass the ng, in the hope of being able to amend it in

GFIELD believed that the relationship be- lord and tenant in Ireland was becoming on a more satisfactory footing than hereto- that the condition of the latter was rapidly He approved of the bill generally, though deficiencies in its machinery and details.

EVOY, without approving altogether of the ght it might be much improved by amendments ttee.

HITESIDE gave reasons for preferring the which he had himself brought forward on the tenant right.

HENNESSY defended the Irish landlords. ome remarks from

AKE, and a brief reply from Mr. CARDWELL, read a second time without a division. It s committed *pro forma*, in order to its with amendments, and ordered to be re- Friday next.

adjourned at 1-30 a.m.

IRISH MISSION.

(Monday) evening, at eight o'clock, the ting of the friends of the above-named held in the Metropolitan Hall, when the clergymen, belonging to different Christian within the city, were present on the plat- took part in the proceedings—

The Rev. THOMAS SCOTT, in the chair.

Griffin, John White, and — Ramsay. The were commenced with singing one of Dr. after which the Rev. James Griffin was to offer up the first supplications for the of the Holy Spirit upon all in the meeting, city of Dublin, and the town of Galway. look upon all present as He had to look upon the house of Levi, and of His, apart; might He make His be realised with "groanings that can- " for they had "erred and strayed ways like lost sheep, had done the ought not to have done, and left undone those ought to have done, and there was no health He besought the Father to spare His people, purchased with His most precious blood, a deep conviction of their sins; might He of Dublin the spirit "to remember their the days of their youth;" and also so to hearts that they might shun the pleasures of the world, and serve Him faithfully of their lives. He also besought blessings of Galway, over which the shadows of error lay thickly; yet there were more in holding the truth than would have saved ; might they be made bright and shining their neighbours, so that both by precept they might show forth His truth to all darkness and error. He concluded a long prayer, by beseeching that all tract and other agents in that town might be instruments for making known His

Mr. Ramsay next read a Scripture the 201st psalm, and afterwards gave the celebrated Rev. J. Newton's implored a blessing upon the consta- police of the country; that they might all to the knowledge of the truth as it is in there be "a shaking of the dry bones," told that "prayer moved the hand that moved the world." He then concluded by beseeching that there might be a conviction of sin carried to every heart, which would break their enmity and subdue their stubborn wills, &c., &c.

The Rev. Mr. Griffin next read another Scripture lesson, and afterwards engaged in supplications for the conversion of all in Ireland now in error. As the Apostle James had said "that the fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much," oh! might He answer their prayers that evening on behalf of all the inhabitants of this island, and the sister isles also! Might He make the ministers who had gone over the length and breadth of the land to preach His Word powerful to carry conviction to every heart, until every house in Ireland would have some children serving Him.

The Rev. John White next read the fifth chapter of St. James' General Epistle in which patience and prayer are both inculcated. The cases of Job and Elias being referred to, he next engaged in supplications for the sick and afflicted of this city, who were lying on beds and suffering pain, "when it was night wishing it was morning," and "when it was morning wishing it was night." He also besought that they might be given the spirit to say, "It is good for us to have been in trouble, for before they were afflicted they went wrong." Might He be a husband to the widow, and a father to the orphan, and riches to the desolate, &c., &c. He concluded a long and earnest prayer, by beseeching that they might all look to the Father as their exceeding great reward, &c.

The proceedings were concluded with singing a hymn, and the Rev. Chairman pronouncing the blessing, about half-past nine o'clock.

ROMAN CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the young men of the above society was held yesterday evening, in the Round-room of the Rotundo. The building was well filled by the members of the association. At eight o'clock the chair was taken by Dr. Cullen, the Roman Catholic Archbishop.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, read a long address which occupied a considerable time in delivery. He congratulated the young men on the great progress which, he said, their society had made during the past year. Much had been done already, which was an incentive to increased exertions on their part. They had increased their means of instruction, by enlarging the library at their disposal, and what more honourable occupation could there be than the cultivation and improvement of the mind? But mere secular knowledge could not satisfy the requirements of men, and many proofs could be adduced of men who had devoted their whole lives to close study not being competent to take a share in the material pursuits of life. Dr. Cullen then proceeded to make some remarks upon the movement which had been on foot for the more extensive establishment of the law of divorce, and which, he considered, was an attempt to violate all Holy Writ, and to set at nought the most terrible judgment. He next referred to the Patagonian Mission, and said that he perceived some of the missionaries had sanctioned the alliance of some of their converts with several wives. He (Dr. Cullen) had heard that the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin had written a letter to a Protestant colonist, at the Cape of Good Hope, stating that it was quite Scriptural for all converts to retain as many wives as they liked, so long as they were Pagans. He wished to refer next to the subject of the rights of property. He thought that every Catholic mind was aware of the Commandments against stealing and coveting. What was the doctrine now laid down? It was that the rights of property were to be entirely abolished, and that the things of this world were to be in common with all mankind. Another doctrine was, that any one who got possession of a territory was entitled to retain it. He (Dr. Cullen) thought that such a system as this would fully justify any person in saying, "I have taken your watch and money—it is an accomplished fact, and therefore I shall retain it." (Cheers.) Such was the argument adopted by the statesmen of England in retaining the property of the Pope. Dr. Cullen then went on to accuse the Protestant authorities with encouraging insurrection and insubordination. He said they gave their sympathies with the "assaults" on Italy, and had absolutely proclaimed Garibaldi "a hero," and the idol of England. He also deprecated their countenancing Cavour. Having at very great length pointed out subjects which he thought worthy the consideration of the society, Dr. Cullen proceeded to bring under their notice three important practical questions. The first was the authority of the "Holy Father," the second the necessity of zealous exertion on the part of Catholic children, and the third the obligation of charity towards the poor. The Pope was the representative of St. Peter, as the representative of the church, which was built on the true rock. He (Dr. Cullen) was of opinion that the reason this seat was being assailed by nearly all the world was because its firmness was feared and its stability could not be shaken, for it was well known that if the foundation of their church was disturbed, the rest of the building would soon fall in ruins. It was plain that the motives which directed the press of England in the cause it had espoused were not from the love of liberty, but owing to a malignant dread and hatred towards their opponents. It was unnecessary to impress upon the Catholic young men of that society the necessity of assisting in the support of the Pope, for they had been amongst the first to raise their voices against the persecutions of the enemies of St. Peter. Other nations had followed in the footsteps of Ireland in this matter, to express their sympathies in the well-being of the "father of the faithful." The chairman then alluded to the subject of education, and condemned in general terms the system which he said was carried out of uniting all sects in one common school—a plan which tended to undermine and sap the foundations of the Roman Catholic Church. In alluding to the obligations of charity, he observed that it was not charity to give food and clothing to Catholic children in order to seduce them from their faith; it was not charity to kidnap children for the purpose of bringing them up in error; and it was not charity to open the doors of the Adelaide Hospital to poor Roman Catholics, to try and prevent them from receiving the last rites of religion. Dr. Cullen made other remarks, and concluded amid applause.

The Secretary read several letters from gentlemen who had not been able to attend the meeting. He then read the annual report, from which it appears the society numbers 1,000 young men of all classes of social life in Dublin; that in addition to many other services, they assemble regularly every evening "to recite the rosary of the blessed Virgin;" that their library contains 4,000 volumes of select works; that the sum of £70 realised at the recent concert is to be expended in procuring additional books, &c. &c.

Dr. Hayden proposed, and Mr. Abraham seconded, the adoption of the report, which was carried.

Several others addressed the meeting.

GENERAL ORPHAN HOME, PORTOBELLO.

The Honorary Secretary gratefully acknowledges to have received the following subscriptions and donations in aid of this Christian Institution, which she has lodged in the Royal Bank. The Dowager Lady Dunalley, £10 10s; the Countess Dowager of Bandon, £5; A Peeress, £5; Lady Griffith, £1; Alderman Atkinson, £1; John Atkinson, Esq., £1 1s; the Misses Purcell, £1 1s; the Dowager Lady Dunraven, £3; Mrs. Moore, 10s; John Ouseley Bonsall, Esq., 10s; collection at a sermon preached in the Metropolitan Hall, by the Rev. R. W. Forest, £7 42s 1d; from a servant, 11s 6d.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

The fourth—and we believe we may now venture to say the last—trial trip of this vessel, previous to her departure for New York, took place during Saturday and Sunday. The trial was only of short duration, merely extending to a run of 12 hours out to sea and 12 hours back, and was undertaken more to ascertain the working completeness of the various changes that have been made in the machinery, than with any view of testing the vessel's speed. The speed, however, was tested, and showed, as everyone anticipated, from the very foul state of the vessel's bottom, a most considerable diminution in the rate attained during the trips of last year. As regards the machinery, however, everything went pretty well and easily, and in this important respect the trial was regarded by all the engineers and professional and scientific men on board as satisfactory. Some trifling adjustments, which will scarcely occupy a day to make, and which could only be known by actually working the ship, were to have been made in the course of Monday and Tuesday, when the passenger certificate of the Board of Trade will be granted, and the vessel at last be declared ready for sea. During the period that has elapsed since the works in connexion with this vessel were last noticed in the *Times* great progress has been made. Both in her external appearance and her internal accommodation and fittings, the Great Eastern now presents a very different aspect compared with the time when she first steamed up to her moorings in Southampton-water, in November last. The huge, black, coffin-like hull has now its sombre massiveness relieved by a broad streak of white, which making an easy curve from stem to stern, gives lightness to her appearance, and shows off her beautiful lines to perfection. The row of black chimneys, which also disfigured her, have been painted cream colour, and these changes, with others, as the colour of her yards, make her look light and yacht-like, and more after the style of our swift sea-going packets than at first it seemed possible to produce in a vessel of such colossal proportions. In more substantial improvements the change is even greater and more marked. The unsightly deck which formerly leaked at every seam, and which, both in regard to fitting and material, was worse than is seen even in small coasters, has been made tolerably good. It is not in the power of shipwright ever to make this a really good deck, but it has certainly been infinitely improved. It is now at least perfectly water-tight, well caulked, reduced to a fair level, and when scraped and varnished, will pass muster well enough. The wheel-house, which so spoilt the looks of the stern of the vessel, has been removed, and the steering gear entirely re-constructed on a new principle. Four wheels are now fitted, so that 32 men can be employed, in case of necessity, in very stormy weather. Eight men, however, have as yet been found ample to steer with the greatest ease. A tiller has also been fitted on the lower deck; four very fine additional lifeboats have been added to those already carried, and all the boats forward of the paddle-boxes have, in compliance with the wish of the Board of Trade officers, been hung inboard, so as to be out of danger in case of heavy seas striking the bows. The india-rubber packing has been removed from between the lowest flanges of the iron masts, and replaced with wedges of hornbeam, and iron gratings have been fixed over the skylights of the saloons. With regard to the engines, the boilers have been made self-feeding, by the use of Giffard's injector, though the paddle boilers can also be fed from the donkey engines, and, in addition, the new feed-pumps attached to the screw engines furnish enough of water to supply all the boilers in the ship. The piston rods of the paddle engines have been strengthened by lengthening the stuffing boxes, and the dangerous vibration in the air-pump rods relieved by easing the stiffness of the buckets. It was also intended to strengthen them still farther with a sliding truss, but this has not been done, and thus, either at starting or stopping the paddle engines, both rods still vibrate at times with a rapidity that is dangerous. Galleries of communication have been cut through the iron bulkheads and fitted with water-tight doors; the coal bunkers have been better ventilated, and fitted with tubes for testing the temperature of the fuel at all times. Additional fire-pumps have been placed on deck, and the wooden casings of the funnels enlarged to give a better draught of air, keep the saloons cool, and the wood free from any danger of ignition. A screw tunnel along the screw shaft has also been made of iron, rivetted like one piece to the iron bulkheads and deck beams of the ship, and this, with longitudinal bands of wrought iron, and extra girders of immense strength and thickness under the cargo deck, have made the whole hull of the vessel as strong as it can ever be made with iron.

As regards the fittings of the saloons below, still greater improvements have been made. The dreary expanse of whitewashed iron-work, which, instead of making a feature of the construction, made it a disfigurement, has disappeared, and the dining saloons have been painted to resemble bird's-eye maple, and the arched crossribs of the ceiling marked with lines of blue and gold. In fact, all the improvements which were suggested by the Board of Trade, or which the experience of the trial trips made last year showed to be wanting, have been carefully effected, and whatever shortcomings now remain are only mere defects of construction, and ones which are never likely to be removed. In all that concerns the comfort or safety of passengers everything that could be done has been done, and the Great Eastern ought to be now as good and well-found a passenger ship as ever quitted the United Kingdom. This successful result is mainly due to the untiring exertions of Mr. Bold, and since his appointment to Captain Vine Hall. To the reputation and exertions of the latter gentleman is it owing that the Great Eastern is now better officered and better manned than almost any other passenger steamship afloat.

It was expected that the Great Ship would have slipped her moorings and stood out to sea early on Saturday morning, but a variety of trivial circumstances which always occur on such occasions delayed her departure till nearly one in the day. Before that time a small party of noblemen and gentlemen had come on board, among whom were all the directors of the company, the Earl of Shelburne, Lord Colville, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, Lord Dunsany, Hon. James Howard, Hon. Ralph Dutton, M.P., Mr. Saunders, of the Great Western Railway, Mr. Appold, Captain Heath, R.N., Mr. Henry Brunel, Professor Froude, Mr. J. Dillon, Captain Mangles, chairman of the South-Western Railway, Mr. G. Train, Colonel Baker, Rev. Mr. Nicholson, &c. Captain Robertson, R.N., chief surveyor of the Board of Trade, with Mr. Murray and Mr. Ruby, were present on behalf of the Board of Trade, to watch the result of the trial previous to the vessel receiving her passenger certificate. Steam was got up in all the boilers early in the day, but it was two o'clock before all was ready for departure, when the moorings were slipped, and the paddles and screw turned so gently ahead that the vessel was actually under way and stealing through the water almost before any one on board was aware of the start. The day was wet and squally, and a drizzly mist, half rain, half wind, made anything like sea cruising about as unpleasant as could well be conceived. This fact, coupled with the secrecy which had been maintained about all relating to the trial, checked anything like a demonstration in the way of boats assembling to witness the departure. Only one of the Ryde packets kept alongside for a mile or so, and now and then the crew of a yacht or cutter gave a cheer, but, beyond such recognitions, few and far between, the Great Eastern left her moorings almost unheeded. Rounding Calshott Castle the vessel was kept so close in shore, and turned with such marvellous ease and rapidity, as to excite to the utmost the astonishment and admiration of Mr. Murphy, the New York pilot, who was on board, and who, on seeing how much she was "in hand," at once expressed his belief that the Great Eastern could go anywhere where there was water. From Calshott she wound her way slowly past Cowes and Ryde, through Spithead, and round the south coast of the Isle of Wight, passing close in by the green hills and picturesque valleys of Ventnor, over which the rich undulations of the Undercliff could be clearly seen. The condition or trim of the ship was not considered favourable to her speed, inasmuch as she was five feet lower by the stern than the bows, and her best trim for sailing is on a level keel. Her draught of water was 21 feet 2 inches forward, and 26 feet 1 inch aft—a greater depth by nearly two feet than she has ever yet been to sea with. The immersion of the wheels was 20 inches more than hitherto, and the screw was so well down that all but two inches of the topmost fan was completely under water.

Leaving the Isle of Wight on the starboard quarter, and keeping out about 30 miles from land, the Great Eastern steamed slowly down the coast for the Start Light. The orders were given to keep both screw and paddles going easily a-head at little more than half speed till all had got into regular working order. Then the paddles started, when clear of the land, at about seven revolutions and the screw at 24—a rate of speed which was only gradually increased during the night, when the former engines rose to a little over eight and the screw to 27. At this rate all went very easily and well, the vessel going at 9 or 9½ knots. The injector pipes for feeding the boilers, however, were soon found to be scarcely large enough for the duty, and the paddle boilers accordingly had to be fed from the donkey engines. It was also quickly ascertained that the new wooden casings for the forward funnels, and which were intended to assist in getting rid of the hot air, did not work at all, for all the hot air was most effectually kept inside the casing itself, which heated to such a degree as to require constant watching in case of accident. The forward pair of boilers also of the paddles were more or less troublesome throughout the night, and, indeed, during the whole trip. They were constantly "priming," as it is termed, which means boiling so fiercely as occasionally to send the water as well as steam along the steampipe into the cylinders—an intrusion which, though not dangerous, is very annoying to engineers, and one which the piston itself resents by thumping on the bottom of the cylinder with astounding bangs. This priming, as the pressure of steam was not over 17lb., and the firing was moderate, was at first difficult to account for, till it was ascertained that the water in this pair of boilers had been in them for the last two or three months, and the boilers themselves were very dirty from disuse—two causes quite sufficient to account for priming to any extent. Beyond such slight incidents as these, nothing of any note occurred. The night fell as the Bill of Portland was passed, and the lights of the Magdelena could be seen glimmering occasionally over the waves as she steamed down Channel for the West Indies. Soon after 11 o'clock the heat of the woodwork round the forward funnels seemed to increase greatly, till the smell of its scorching became quite apparent. The upper part of the casing which impeded the ventilation was therefore at once broken away, and free egress being thus given to the hot air round the funnel, no further uneasiness was felt. At the suggestion of Capt. Robertson, of the Board of Trade, this woodwork will be entirely removed, and replaced by an iron lattice-work, which will, of course, give free egress to the hot air, and run no danger of ignition, no matter what the heat. At 1 o'clock, a.m. on Sunday, the Great Eastern was abreast of the Start Light, when the helm was put hard over, and the huge vessel, even at slow speed, turned completely round in a small circle in little over seven minutes. During this turn, as throughout the trial, there was a total absence of the uneasy wagging motion of the stem and stern which was so often felt last year. Its disappearance now was attributed entirely to the additional girders and diagonal bracings which have been latterly put in, and which with the screw tunnel, render the whole ship as rigid as a bolt. On Sunday, at 6 a.m., Mr. M'Lennan, the chief engineer, who had never for an instant quitted the engine-room from the time she started, gave orders to get up steam for full speed. No one anticipated any very great results from this, as even by looking over the side the effect of the foul bottom in dragging the water could be distinctly seen extending as far as a foot from the vessel's side. By steady firing the amount of steam was gradually increased, and the revolutions of the paddles rose from 8 to 10½, and the screw from 27 to 39, but beyond this rate it seemed impossible Sunday to get them. On the last run round from Holyhead to Southampton the screw worked easily at 43 revolutions, and the paddles at 12, and for a short time at 13½, at which time the vessel ran a clear 15 knots an hour. Sunday, however, partly owing, we suppose, to the increased depth of the ship (two feet), and partly to the weedy condition of the bottom, nothing approaching this result could be obtained. Neither screw or paddle ever went at a greater rate than the revolutions we have mentioned, and the greatest speed never exceeded 12¾ knots an hour. An average of 12½ knots, however, was maintained with great ease and steadiness, the only annoyance arising from the priming of the forward pair of boilers. There seemed, also, some difficulty in getting a full amount of steam, of which it was said the engines required at least two pounds more pressure than could be given to them, even with quick firing. The patent log and the ship's log, and the run, according to the chart, all gave the same result—namely, a distance of 50 miles from 6 a.m. till 10 in the forenoon, or an average of exactly 12½ knots an hour, the last two hours being made against a two-knot tide. Soon after 10 o'clock the ship was again abreast of Ventnor, and under the charge of the same pilot, Mr. Bowyer, who has always taken her up the Southampton water. She was as easily steered through Spithead and round Calshott Castle back to her moorings as if she had been a yacht. After passing Cowes the weather came on thick, with squalls and heavy rain, yet it made no difference in her management in such a narrow channel, and before one o'clock she was again securely fastened to those moorings which have held her so securely through all the terrific gales of the past winter. The result of the trial trip showed that the vessel was with trifling alterations really in good sea-going trim, and the directors at once met and determined that the ship should start for New York on Saturday morning next. This decision was come to on the understanding that Mr. Lungley, the contractor, could complete whatever details of work remain to do by Wednesday, as Captain Hall, we believe, most wisely asks three clear days before starting to look after his crew and get them all accustomed to their proper stations in the huge ship. No over-anxiety to save a day should be allowed to weigh in the balance against any request, not only so prudent, but so necessary as this, and no delay would be better borne on this and the other side of the Atlantic than one required to organise and accustom the crew to their places. The crew, however, it must in justice be mentioned, is said to be an unusually fine one. It is confidently anticipated that the voyage to New York will be made in less than 10 days, which, from Southampton, would be a very good run. It is intended to take the Great Eastern over the bar, and moor her in the river in the very middle of New York.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—YESTERDAY.

Cavelle v. Fox.

Mr. Serjeant Lawson stated that this had been a cause for the purpose of foreclosing a mortgage of April, 1855. It had been referred to the Master on the 3rd February last, and the Master found the respondent had neglected to pay the interest on a policy of insurance which, in the course of the case, had been released, and had been paid to the petitioner as part of the rent due to him. The Master also found that the balance due to the petitioner was £102 13s. 6d., and they now proposed to take a personal decree against Mr. Fox for that amount, and for the costs of reference.

His Lordship was of opinion that they were entitled to be paid the balance, the costs of the reference, and the costs of the motion, as against Mr. Fox.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

His honour sat at eleven o'clock.

Bulfin v. Dunne.

The arguments in this case—an appeal from an order of Master Murphy, the particulars of which appeared in the IRISH TIMES of yesterday—were resumed. The original petition prayed for an account of the amount due to the petitioner for principal £635 1s. 3d., with interest and costs, on an equitable mortgage, and that the sum might be declared to be well charged on the premises formerly known as the Portobello Hotel, and now a Roman Catholic Asylum for Blind Females. The Master had ordered that the agreement between the petitioner and Peter Ryan, and the deposit by the latter of the lease with the petitioner's solicitor, constituted an equitable mortgage on the premises for the sum due.

His Honour has reserved judgment upon some important legal points raised in the case.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Full Court.)

The Queen, at the prosecution of Maria Mathews, v. Miss Margaret Alyward.

In this case their Lordships announced that they will deliver judgment this (Tuesday) morning.

The Queen v. A. S. Butler.

In this case, the facts of which have appeared in the IRISH TIMES of Saturday, the court allowed the cause shown without costs.

Du Moulin and others v. Druit, and others.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, with whom was Mr. Henderson, applied on behalf of the plaintiff that the court might grant permission to inspect a lease which was stated to be in the custody of the attorney for the defendant. It appeared an action was instituted to determine the rights of the parties to houses in Earl-street. The plaintiffs are married women, and they claimed the houses in question as heiresses-at-law of their father, the late Major Druit, who, it appeared, had obtained the renewal of the lease in the year 1827. On his demise the Rev. Mr. Druit entered into possession, and had let the houses to tenants, and received the rents arising therefrom. Counsel said the question in the case involved the legitimacy of the plaintiffs, the allegation being that the marriage of which they were the issue was contracted in Australia in the year 1825. A cause petition had been filed in the Court of Chancery, which was directed by the Chancellor to stand over till an ejectment was brought. On behalf of the plaintiff it was submitted that an inspection of the renewal was absolutely necessary for the purpose of determining to whom the estate was limited.

The motion was resisted by Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., and Mr. Byrne.

The Court were of opinion it was a very clear case in which to grant the application; costs to be costs in the cause.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, the Hon. Baron Fitzgerald, and the Hon. Baron Hughes.)

Carroll v. Hughes.

In this case judgment had been marked for want of a defence, and an inquiry sped for the assessment of damages before the master of the court.

The defendant now sought to set aside this judgment, on the ground that there had been a miscalculation of time, that liberty had been attained to plead several defences, and that the defendant had a good defence on the merits.

Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C., and James Thompson, appeared to resist the application, and contended that the judgment had been regularly and properly obtained; that the permission to plead double defences would not have been granted if the court had been informed that the time to plead had expired; and that an attempt was made to delay the plaintiff's action. It was also argued that if an inquiry had been sustained by the defendant, he could have his remedy against his attorney, provided he had really wished to serve his defences in time.

Baron Fitzgerald said this was a case in which a judgment properly marked was sought to be displaced on what was called a "fatality." It was not at all a matter of course to set aside the judgment, and they could not sanction the practice of attorneys waiting till the last moment to file their defences; still, as the defendant had sworn to merits they would allow him to plead.

Baron Hughes having amended the defences in some particulars,

The Court decided the judgment to be vacated, the defendant to pay the costs of entering up and vacating same, and the costs of the preparation for inquiry before the Master, the costs of this motion, and to dispense with notice of trial.

Same v. same.

This was another motion between the same parties, to change the venue from Dublin to Belfast, on the ground (among other things) that defendant was a baker, whose entire time, from early morning till late at night, was occupied in overseeing 154 millers, bakers, and labourers, and that one hour's absence from Belfast would be productive of inconvenience to the public of Belfast. (Laughter.)

To this the plaintiff replied that the defendant was no slave to business, but was frequently absent in London and Dublin, and was a political character, who attended public meetings, and that the Belfast public could sustain no diminution of food in consequence.

The Court being of opinion that the motion was premature, being before defences were filed, dismissed it with costs.

Counsel for plaintiff—Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C., and Thompson. Solicitor—Mr. Treston.

Counsel for defendant—Messrs. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., and Hamill. Solicitor—Mr. M'Keown.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Full Court.)

Lindsay v. Lindsay.

The Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the court on the arguments in this case, which had come before the court on demurrer to the summons and plaint. The facts are these:—The plaintiff and defendant were brothers, John and William Lindsay, and they had transacted the business of printers and stationers, in the town of Fermoy. Some differences having arisen between them, they submitted to arbitration. On the 25th of January the arbitrators awarded that the partnership should be dissolved from that day; that one of the parties should retire from the concern, and the other remain and carry on the business, the retiring partner to be paid a sum of £830, and the continuing partner to enter into a bond and warrant of attorney to secure him a further sum of £550, and £150, as his share of the balances of the assets and interest in the business, to be paid by instalments. John Lindsay, as the senior partner, got the option of either continuing or retiring, as he should think best. On the 1st of February John made his election to continue a partner, and the present action was brought on his refusal to execute the bond and warrant in pursuance of the award. The principal question on which the court had to decide was, whether the award was one final in its nature, and such as an action could be brought on.

The Chief Justice said the court were of opinion that the award was not final, and therefore they should allow the demurrer, giving the plaintiff an opportunity to bring the case into the Court of Error, if he should be so advised.

Eyre v. Walsh.

Mr. Richard Armstrong, Q.C., on behalf of the plaintiff, moved that the special jury to try this action might be struck under the old system. The action was one of ejectment on the title, to recover certain lands in the county of Kilkenny. The case had been tried before Mr. Baron Fitzgerald, at the Kilkenny Summer Assizes, 1859, but the verdict then returned for defendant had since been set aside, and a new trial directed. The grounds stated for the application were that the defendant's attorney had great influence in the county Kilkenny; that nearly all the gentlemen summoned on the ordinary special jury panel were clients of his, and that very strong feelings existed amongst them on the subject of the relations between landlord and tenant.

Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., with Mr. O'Donnell, Q.C., opposed the application.

The Chief Justice said he did not think any sufficient cause had been made out for granting the application. If the ordinary special jury found a verdict which they should think was not right, they had the power to set it aside on the motion of either party.

The motion was refused, with costs.

Drain v. Henderson.

Mr. Meade, with Mr. Harrison, applied to the court, on behalf of the defendants, for an order to change the venue from Armagh to Belfast, on the ground of convenience. The action was brought to recover damages for alleged breach of contract. The plaintiff is a cattle dealer in Belfast, and the defendants proprietors of steamers running from Belfast to Liverpool, who contracted to convey plaintiff's cattle, but had made a delay, in consequence of which he lost his market. The defendants pleaded that their steamer met a vessel in distress, and, as they were entitled to do, took her back to Belfast, instead of proceeding to Liverpool.

Mr. Dix appeared contra on behalf of the plaintiff.

The motion was refused, with costs.

Wallace v. Carroll.

This case had come before the court for argument on demurrer to the defence. The action was brought by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover damages for slander alleged to have been spoken by him against the plaintiff, who is the matron of the institution called Dublin by Lamplight. The defendant is the secretary. The defence demurred to was, that it was stated therein that the act complained of was committed by the defendant within the scope of his authority in the office which he held that he had spoken the words; *bona fide*, believing them to be true, and that he was not actuated by any malice.—The plea of privileged communication was also set up.

The Court overruled the demurrer.

Massey v. Travers.

This was an action of ejectment on the title, to recover possession of certain land in the county of Cork. The case was tried at the last assizes for that place, when a verdict was had for the defendant. The plaintiff, subsequently, obtained a conditional order to set this finding aside. The arguments came before the court, on the application to make this order absolute.

The Court allowed the cause shown, and refused to disturb the verdict.

COMMISSION DE LUNATICO INQUIRENDO.

(Before Messrs. Henn and Brady, and a Special Jury.)

In the matter of John Bray, an alleged lunatic.

This commission was sped by the Lord Chancellor, to inquire into the state of mind of Mr. John Bray, of Thurles, who has been confined in Dr. Gregory's Lunatic Asylum for the last sixteen years. The petitioner in the matter was Mrs. Ellen Bray, mother of the alleged lunatic, and the proceedings were unopposed.

Mr. O'Donnell, Q.C., and Mr. J. B. Murphy, appeared on behalf of the petitioner.

Mr. Murphy shortly stated the case, from which it appeared that Mr. Bray's insanity first showed itself about 18 years ago, when residing with his mother in Thurles. His property consisted of a fee-simple estate in the county Tipperary, containing 188 acres, Irish plantation measure. The portion of the property in the hands of the lunatic amounted to about £140 a year, and his annual income, derived from other sources, amounted to about £380 a year. His next of kin were his sisters, Ellen Bray, Mrs. Frances O'Brien, Mrs. Johanna Jennings, Anna Bray, Mary Bray, and Ellen Bray.

Dr. Richard Gregory was examined, and deposed that the alleged lunatic was at present confined in his private asylum at Fairview, where he has been for the last sixteen years. In the opinion of witness, as a medical man, he is of unsound mind, and incapable of managing his own affairs. He was always most eccentric in his habits, and refused to associate with any one, and would not walk out except during dark. He labours under an extraordinary delusion, that every one he sees is affected with leprosy, and that if he came in contact with them he would also become affected. At times he is very easily excited, and, in fact, dangerous. When he was served with the notice for the present inquisition, he complained of being very much annoyed at being brought into court.

A Juror—Is he at liberty to go out to walk by himself if he wished to do so?—Not by himself. Witness does not recollect what was the state of mind of the lunatic when he first entered the asylum, but entertains no doubt that he is generally deranged. He is perfectly conscious that he has property, and some time ago expressed a wish that he should get a watch. The watch was procured for him, and he smashed it next day, and took it all asunder. There is sufficient ground attached to the asylum, where he can at any time walk in company with an attendant. He has been visited by Dr. Banks, and occasionally by Dr. Nugent.

Mr. Commissioner Henn inquired if Dr. Nugent was to be examined?

Mr. O'Donnell said he understood not.

Mr. Rogers, the foreman of the jury, said he thought it would be very satisfactory if Dr. Nugent were examined as well as Dr. Banks.

Miss Ellen Bray, sister of Mr. John Bray, deposed that before her brother went to Dr. Gregory's his conduct was very extraordinary. He generally remained in bed until six or seven o'clock in the evening, and then remained up for a great part of the night, going about the house. At dinner he used to bite bits out of the glasses, and break the plates. On last Thursday, when witness last saw him, he expressed an anxiety to leave Dr. Gregory's establishment and return home.

Dr. Banks deposed that he visited Mr. John Bray, the alleged lunatic, on the 22nd December and on the 1st of May last, at Dr. Gregory's Asylum; examined him with reference to his state of mind, and formed the opinion that he was and is of unsound mind, and incapable of managing his own affairs; had lengthened conversations with him upon both occasions, and he appeared to have a good memory; he said if Dr. Gregory would give him a room where he would not be annoyed with the crows, he would not leave the asylum for anything, as where he was he was well fed and cared for; he said he had a great terror of the Chancellor, but said he was sure he would see he was not a lunatic; he also said he had not gone to confession, or received the sacraments for some time, and that he thought he ought to be a Protestant, as his ancestors fought at the Boyne on William's side; he also complained of being very much afraid of Captain Crosbie, who was confined in the asylum, as that he was always very much afraid of sea captains; in conclusion, he said that if ever he left the asylum his old mother had £1,000, and d——n him if he did not send him (Dr. Banks) £100 out of it—(laughter)—he also said that while in the asylum he had learned the difference between an attorney and a solicitor—(laughter)—and, in short, that he had learned more than he did at Ascot; in the opinion of witness the disease was chronic, and not likely to be cured.

After some further evidence the court was cleared, and the alleged lunatic was examined, the result of which examination was, that the jury found he was of unsound mind, and incapable of managing his property.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

THIS DAY (TUESDAY), 12TH JUNE, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Sheriff Court Houses (Scotland) Bill; Committee. Herring Fisheries (Scotland) Bill; Committee. Prisons (Scotland) Bill; Committee. Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Bill; Committee. Titles to Land (Scotland) Act (1858) Amendment Bill; Committee. Annuity Tax Abolition (Edinburgh) Bill; Committee.

AT THE EVENING SITTING.

Sir De Lacy Evans—To ask the Secretary of State for India whether the Government have consulted the Council of India on the question of abolishing the local European Forces in India; and, if so, whether the Council have acquiesced in, or dissented from, the policy of adopting this course.

Mr. Vance—Fire Insurances (Places of Worship)—Bill to repeal the Duty on Fire Insurances as far as regards buildings exclusively used for divine worship.

Admiral Duncombe—Admiralty Board—Select Committee to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, and the various duties devolving thereon.

Sir Charles Wood—European Forces (India)—Bill to repeal so much of the act of the twenty-second and twenty-third Victoria, chapter twenty-seven, as enables the Secretary of State for India to raise men for her Majesty's Local European Forces in India.

Mr. Whalley—Property and Income Tax—Select Committee to consider and report to the House as to the present mode of assessing the Property and Income Tax, and whether the same might not be advantageously altered, with a view to a more equitable assessment, having regard to the principle that all descriptions of property and sources of income should be assessed according to intrinsic value.

Mr. Henry Seymour—Ecclesiastical Law—That, in the opinion of this House, the state of the Ecclesiastical Law in England and Ireland, and of the courts in which it is administered, and especially the Act commonly called the Clergy Discipline Act, require to be amended and reformed; and that it is incumbent on the Government to direct measures to be prepared for that purpose.

Mr. Deedes—Sale of Gas Act (1859) Repeal—Bill to repeal an act for regulating measures used in sales of gas (1859).

Mr. Henry B. Sheridan—On motion for bill to repeal the Sale of Gas Act, to move the previous question.

Mr. Locke King—Ecclesiastical Commission—Address for returns showing the amount expended in purchasing estates attached or to be attached to each diocese; the number of acres of each estate so purchased; and the cost of each separate estate:

And of the amount paid by the Commissioners for building or altering the residence of any archbishop or bishop; distinguishing the amount, where separate accounts have been kept, which has been spent in decorating or finishing the interior of such residences; showing, also, when the work has been done by contract, and the amount of such contract.

Sir John Shelley—Public Works (Ireland)—Return showing the different works which are being carried out under the supervision of the Board of Public Works, Ireland, at the present time; the date at which the said works were commenced; the amount of money already expended; the time when the said works are to be completed; and the amount of money remaining to be spent.

Mr. Lygon—Ecclesiastical Commission—Return, in a tabular form, from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the names of every manor now vested in them or subject to their control, to which they have appointed a steward, and the name and description of every person so appointed, and the amount of the fees and other income received by every such person as steward since his appointment.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.

Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill; Committee.
Education Bill; Second reading.
Corrupt Practices Prevention Act (1854) Amendment Bill; Second reading.
Census (England) Bill; Committee.
Census (Ireland) Bill; Committee.
Conveyance of Voters, &c., Bill; Adjourned debate on amendment (18th April) on Second reading.
Local Boards of Health, &c., Bill; Second reading.
Local Government Supplemental Bill; Second reading.
Ecclesiastical Vestments Bill; Second reading.
Lands Clauses Consolidation Act (1845) Amendment Bill; Second reading.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14.

Mr. Edwin James—On Second reading of Ecclesiastical Vestments Bill, to move that it be read a second time upon this day six months.
Isle of Man Harbours Bill; Committee.
Bankruptcy and Insolvency (Salaries, &c.); Report thereupon.
Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill; Committee.
Phoenix Park Bill; Second reading.

Mr. Maguire—To ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether the Royal Irish Academy, to which Parliament makes an annual grant, is open to the public for consultation and for reference to its literary contents—for reading and extracting, as in the British Museum; and, if not, what is the reason why the same system of free reference, reading, and extraction is not adopted in the Irish as in the English Institutions.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15.

Colonel Lindsay—Medical Officers—That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to reconsider the eleventh clause of the Army Medical Warrant of October, 1858, as far as relates to its retrospective application to the medical officers at that time serving in the ranks affected, having due regard to the efficiency of the public service.

Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Investments Bill; Committee.

Selling and Hawking Goods on Sunday Bill [Lords]; Second reading.

Sir Henry Willoughby—On the question that Mr. Speaker do leave the chair, on going into Committee on Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Investments Bill:—To call the attention of the House to that portion of the report of the select committee on Savings Banks, the 19th day of July 1858, which relates to the investments of the moneys of the Savings Banks, and specially to No. 10, p. 21. That no sales, purchases, or exchanges of stocks or securities held by the commission shall be made, except as required for the purposes of the Savings Banks, and that no funding of the Exchequer Bills held by the commission shall in future be made without the authority of a special Act of Parliament; and to move an instruction to the committee to that effect.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

James Cook was brought up on remand, charged by Police-constable 79 A, with having a quantity of wool in his possession, in Bonham-street, some days ago, and for which he could not satisfactorily account.—He was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month.

Mary Anne Nixon was brought up on remand, charged with the unlawful possession of a silver watch, which she offered in pawn at Mr. Dillon's office, South King-street, some days since.—She was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

James Duffy was brought up on remand, charged with attempting to pick a lady's pocket in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Lower Abbey-street, on the 3rd June. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. It appears that the prisoner is a very bad character, having been convicted of felony on several occasions, and having been also transported for seven years.

Charles M'Carthy was charged by Police-constable 83 D, with having assaulted him on Sunday, at the Broadstone, and while in the execution of his duty.—He was fined 10s. or ordered one week's imprisonment.

John Collins was charged by William Foley, ticket-taker on the Midland Great Western Railway, with having travelled from Mullingar to Dublin without a ticket, or being willing to pay the regular fare.—He was fined five shillings, or ordered 48 hours' imprisonment.

SUMMER ASSIZES—THE CIRCUITS.

The following amended arrangements have been made in the circuits:—

Home Circuit—The Lord Chief Justice and Judge Keogh.
North-East Circuit—Mr. Justice Ball and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
North-West Circuit—Chief Justice Monahan and Baron Hughes.
Leinster Circuit—The Chief Baron and Mr. Justice O'Brien.
Munster Circuit—Mr. Justice Hayes and Baron Fitzgerald.
Connaught Circuit—Mr. Justice Christian: the second judge not yet named.

FOOT RACES.—At the races at Tramore to-day (Tuesday) will come off a contest on foot for a £5 champion's belt. This novel and interesting event will enhance very much the interest of the day's sports, and prove enticing to many to induce them to enter the list of champions.

BAZAAR IN AID OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHANS.—This bazaar, got up by some ladies in the neighbourhood of Templeogue, will be held in Mr. Handcock's grounds, Fir House, D.V., on Friday next, the 15th inst. We sincerely hope a fine day and large attendance will reward the exertions of the fair workers for this our best charitable society.

Sporting.

HOWTH AND BALDOYLE MILITARY STEEPLE-CHASES AND FLAT RACES, 11TH JUNE.

Stewards—Major Foster, A.D.C.; Captain Thursby, 22nd Regiment; Captain A. Stackpoole, Mr. R. C. D. Ellis, 22nd Regiment. Judge—Mr. R. J. Hunter. Secretary and Starter—Mr. J. H. Coatsworth.

There was a fair attendance yesterday at Baldoyle, to witness these events. Had greater publicity been given, there is no doubt very many would have availed themselves of the opportunity of having a day's outing. The fields for the different events were small, and the racing does not call for any particular observation. The following is a return of the running:—

Military Flat Race—For horses the property of officers of the Army, or embodied Militia; 5 sovs each, pp, with 25 sovs added. 2 sovs entrance. One and a half mile. 11st 7lbs each. Winners of the value of 50 sovs, 5lbs extra; of 50 sovs, 7lbs extra, but not to be accumulative. To be ridden by officers.

Mr. J. A. Parks' Marmion, by Springing Jack, 6 yrs, 11st 7lb (Mr. Holyoake) 1
Mr. Eyre's Indian Queen, 11st 7lb (owner) 2
Mr. J. A. Parks' The Mouse, 11st 7lb (owner) ... 3

Betting—5 to 4 on the Indian Queen.

The Mouse went off with the lead, which he maintained for nearly a mile, when he gave way to Marmion, who came in an easy winner by six lengths.

The Military Steeplechase of 5 sovs each, pp; 40 sovs added; 2 sovs entrance. Three miles. 12 stone each. Winners of a steeplechase value £50 to carry 7lbs extra. For horses the property of officers in the Army or embodied Militia, and to be ridden by same.

Mr. Fox's ch g Tipperary Boy, by Sunset, 12st (owner) 1
Mr. Inglis' b g Mullingar, 12st (Mr. Winthrop) ... 2

Not placed—Mr. Heathcote's Old Malt, 12st (Mr. Holyoake); Captain Nicoll's Moonbeam, 12st (Mr. Mance), fell.

Betting—Even on Moonbeam; 2 to 1 agst Tipperary Boy; 4 to 1 each agst Old Malt and Mullingar.

Soon after starting, Old Malt, as usual, balked, and after going about a mile was pulled up. Tipperary Boy and Moonbeam then made the running at a rattling pace, which they kept to the last round, when the mare fell at the wall at the far side of the course. Tipperary Boy immediately shot a head, was never after headed, and won in a canter by three lengths.

Match, £25, 12st each; once round.

Mr. J. A. Parker's b g, The Mouse (owner), ... 1
Mr. Manning's ch m, Sunbeam (Captain Dixon), ... 2

Six to four on the losers—won easy.

Selling Race.—Open Steeple Chase.—3 sovs each, 20 sovs added. 30 shillings entrance. One and half mile heats. Weight for age—3 yrs old, 8st; 4 yrs, 10st 7lbs; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 and aged 11st 7lbs. All horses entering subject to be sold for £100. If entered to be sold for 80 sovs, allowed 5lbs; 60 sovs, 8lbs; 40 sovs, 12 lbs; 30 sovs 18lbs; 25 sovs 24lbs, and if for 20 sovs 28lbs. Mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs. The winner to be sold by auction after the race, and the surplus, if any, to go to the race fund.

Mr. Naghten's b m, Nannie O'Leary, by Vortex, 10st 5lbs, £40 (Brodrick), ... 1 1
Mr. Miley's ch m, Fairplay, 10st 5lbs, £40 (Noonan), 2 2
Mr. Jordan's Knave of Diamonds, 10st, £30 (Henlordis.) ... 3 3

First heat—Betting, 6 to 4 on Nannie O'Leary; won easily by 3 lengths.

Second heat—Won in a canter. The winner was sold by auction, pursuant to the articles, by Mr. D. Pallin, and fetched £53, the race fund getting £13.

A Scramble Hurdle Race of 2 sovs each, 10s entrance, 2 miles, with a purse added. Post entrance, catch weights. Riders as in the Military races.

Capt. Nicholl's b m, Moonbeam, (Mr. Mance), ... 1
Mr. Michell's Prince Earnest (Mr. Thompson), ... 2
Mr Winthropp's Just in Time (owner), ... 3
Mr. Eyre's Little Duck (owner), ... 0
Mr. Shanburgus Little Bird (Holyoake), ... 0

Won after a well-contested race by 3 lengths.

Cricket.

MANOR v. AIRFIELD.

This match, the first between the above clubs came off on Saturday, the 9th inst., on the beautiful grounds of Thomas Cranfield, Esq., Dundrum; and, notwithstanding the rain which descended during the day, good cricket was exhibited, the presence of the fair sex lending additional interest to the game. For the Manor, who were the victors by 4 wickets, Messrs. J. H. Otway, A. Darley, and Glascott, were the principal contributors, as also Messrs. Tomlinson, Adamson, and Hall, for their opponents. The bowling was too good, however, to admit of large scores, the tails of the respective elevens returning very rapidly. The return match will, we believe, be played in about a fortnight.

AIRFIELD.

W. Tomlinson, b Glascott,	5	b Tudor,	8
A. Adamson, b Glascott,	12	b J. H. Otway,	15
J. Benson, c Otway, b Glascott,	5	not out,	10
R. Cochrane, b J.H. Otway,	3	b Glascott,	0
T. Hall, c Labatt, b Glascott,	12	b Glascott,	8
H. Cochrane, c E. Darley, b A. Darley,	0	c Moran, b Glascott,	0
G. Cranfield, b Glascott,	0	b Glascott,	0
C. Cochrane, run out,	4	b J. H. Otway,	0
R. Cranfield, not out	2	b J. H. Otway,	3
G. Cranfield, Glascott,	0	b J. H. Otway,	0
G. Clarke, b J. H. Otway,	0	b Glascott,	0
Bye,	1	Byes,	0
No ball,	1		
Total,	45	Total,	44

MANOR.

A. Darley, b Tombinson,	5	not out,	12
C. Lloyd, b Adamson,	0	not out,	2
P. Tudor, b Tomlinson,	4	st Hall, b Tomlinson,	4
W. Darley, c and b Adamson,	6	b Tomlinson,	7
J. H. Otway, b Tomlinson,	6	b Adamson,	10
R. Glascott, b Adamson,	8	b Tomlinson,	8
R. Labatt, c G. Cranfield, b Tombinson,	7	c Adamson, b Benson,	4
E. Darley, run out,	4		
E. Moran, b Tomlinson,	4		
J. Otway, c and b Adamson,	0		
H. Lloyd, not out,	0		
Total,	44	Total,	47

CRICKET IN WICKLOW.

A SCRATCH ELEVEN OF THE UNIVERSITY v. MR. HODGSON'S ELEVEN.

This match was played in Mr. Hodgson's demesne, on Friday, the 8th instant. The match was unfinished, owing to the bad state of the weather, and the great distance the University Eleven had to travel, but the advantage was on their side. The fielding of the Wicklow men was excellent, and had their bowlers been able to play, the result would have been different. On the University side, Mr. Mahaffy made a heavy score, but gave some chances. The prettiest play on the side, however, was that of Mr. Stokes and Mr. A. Stewart, who made their runs in excellent style. Much praise is due to the energy and hospitality of Mr. Hodgson, in supporting the noble game in this county. Annexed is the score:—

UNIVERSITY ELEVEN.

J. P. Mahaffy, Esq., c Gaffney, b C. Hodgson,	50
J. Franks, Esq., c Simms, b H. Hodgson,	3
J. Galbraith, Esq., c F. Wright, b Gaffney,	14
H. Stokes, Esq., b Perrin,	30
J. G. Brunker, Esq., c Gaffney, b Perrin,	9
G. Hare, Esq., b C. Hodgson,	0
W. S. Hunt, Esq., run out,	5
A. Stewart, Esq., c Gaffney, b C. Hodgson,	14
M. E. O'Brien, Esq., c Grimes, H. Hodgson,	3
R. Dames, Esq., run out,	5
— Beauchamp, not out,	2
B 7, w 16, n b 4,	27
Total,	162

MR. HODGSON'S ELEVEN.

H. Hodgson, Esq., hit wicket, b G. Hare,	0
St. Major Simms, b Mahaffy,	2
G. H. Perrin, Esq., run out,	1
A. Morton, b Mahaffy,	1
C. Hodgson, run out,	0
G. Grimes, l b w,	3
H. Gaffney, not out,	7
J. Finucane, b G. Hare,	0
L b 1, W 5,	6
Total,	20

IRISH MODEL YACHT CLUB.

Course for Second-class—Match to be sailed at Kingstown, June 12, at half past two o'clock. Start off flagship (Heroine, schooner), thence round South and North Barford Buoys, and East and South Bar Buoys, leaving all on port hand; then round buoy within mouth of harbour marked with a flag, and run between flagship and shore, leaving bar and last buoy on starboard hand. Half-minute time allowed. Five entries.

Correspondence.

THE GRAND CANAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Your remarks on the Grand Canal management, which is, in a few days, to revert to the canal owners, is entitled to the fullest attention; and it is gratifying to observe, by your advertising columns, that the directors are beginning to awaken to a sense of the importance of infusing new blood into the management. There is a general feeling that, if managed with more enlightened views than have hitherto prevailed, the owners would soon find themselves in possession of a greatly improved property. The old-fashioned notions of high tolls and a small trade must be replaced by moderate charges and a large traffic, and the suicidal system of half fares to particular localities, to be made up by double rates to others, should no longer be persevered in. Nothing could be worse than the fast-and-loose system of charges which prevailed, getting what they could from one locality or one individual, and exacting correspondingly high charges from others. Let the directors also take steps to stimulate the trade of the Barrow and the Shannon, from whence the traffic must pass over the whole length of their navigation, and they will soon find a favourable result. A reference to the traffic returns of the Shannon, especially, will at once show the room there is for improvement in this direction, when it is considered what a large district that river embraces, and that the traffic from it must traverse the whole length of the Canal. It is needless for the directors to be looking behind, with useless regrets, to the past; their only wisdom is to look to the future, and, by a more enlightened system of management of their traffic, stimulate a wholesome trade along the Canal, and especially from the distant points, which, under the old system, was allowed to languish from want of due encouragement.

RUSTICUS.

DISTRESS IN ERRIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I request the favour of an insertion of this in your useful and extensively circulating paper. Your numerous readers will be aware of the great distress, famine, and disease which exist at present in the barony of Erris, county Mayo. There are now about seven hundred families who require food from the committees. There are committees, one at Belmullet—Rev. Wm. Jackson, chairman—and two sub-committees. All work together; and, after careful examination of the cases of applicants, they give relief in food as far as their funds will permit. The means they have is much short of what is required, and without there is some great exertion made, the consequence will be fatal to many hundreds of the most peaceable and best-conducted peasantry in Ireland. I would suggest that all parish churches in Dublin should have a collection for the poor of Erris, and, no doubt, other congregations in the city and vicinity would follow the example.

The Rev. Wm. B. Askin, a clergyman of Harold's-cross Church, had a collection, and £50 has been acknowledged. He, I believe, is the only clergyman in Dublin who has exerted himself by a remittance from his congregation. Hoping the rectors and all other pastors will respond to the suggestion now made.—I am, sir, yours, &c.,

9th June, 1860. A CHURCH OF ENGLAND MAN.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The Heroine, the property of Robert Ball, Esq., a schooner, 83 tons burthen, arrived in the harbour on Saturday last.

The Echo, lately purchased by the Rev. R. C. Singleton, a cutter, 36 tons burthen, sailed into the harbour on Saturday last.

KINGSTOWN POLICE OFFICE.

At 10 o'clock yesterday, Daniel M'Dermott, Esq., presiding magistrate, took his seat on the bench, and disposed of a few prisoners, who were charged with having been drunk and disorderly on the previous day.

James Byrne, of Kingstown-parade, a labourer, aged 19 years, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 97 F, charged by his father, Daniel Byrne, with stealing from him half a sovereign on the evening of the 9th instant, from the residence of the complainant, Kingstown-parade, the accused being lodging with him at the time. The charge having been withdrawn by the complainant, the prisoner was discharged.

Eliza Grimes, of Kingstown-avenue, was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment, for begging at New Brighton-terrace, between seven and eight o'clock a.m., on the 10th inst.

ROYAL HOTEL, GRESHAM-TERRACE.—The following are at present sojourning in the hotel:—Hon. H. G. Gamble, Rev. S. S. England, Rev. G. Wilkins, John Swan, Esq.; Mrs. and Miss Ross, N. T. Thompson, Esq., and Mrs. Thompson, R. Woodlett, Esq., and the Misses Woodlett, Quinton Fleming, Esq.; J. H. Fox, Esq.; George Daniel, Esq.; John Meehan, Esq.; H. Matheson, Esq.; P. Grehan, Esq., and Master Grehan; Rev. F. Suffield, and Dr. Russell, Mrs. and Master Darley, Mrs. and the Misses Brabazon, Mrs. and Miss Murray.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

SAVOY AND NICE.

TURIN, JUNE 10TH.—The Senate has approved of the treaty of cession of Savoy and Nice, by 92 against 10 votes.

EVACUATION OF PALERMO.

PARIS, MONDAY 11TH.—The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes a telegram, dated Naples, 10th June. The evacuation of Palermo by the Royal troops will terminate to-morrow. The troops, who have already commenced to arrive at Naples, have been despatched towards Castellamare and Gaeta. The Neapolitan troops in Sicily will be concentrated at Syracuse, Messina, and Agosta.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 11TH.—The Emperor will hold a grand military review on Thursday next, to celebrate the annexation of Savoy and Nice. A *Te Deum* will be sung in the cathedral of Notre Dame, and the edifice will be illuminated.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, MONDAY MORNING.—The Montreal Ocean steamship Canadian, arrived here this morning from Quebec, and proceeded again. News anticipated.

THE REFORM BILL.

The *Morning Star* prepares its readers for the abandonment of the Reform Bill. If pressed now it could only become law by making great concessions to the Opposition, if Lord J. Russell and his colleagues come to the conclusion that further progress this session is impossible. The *Star* trusts the noble lord will re-introduce his Bill, if not in November, at least early next February.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Pera, with the heavy portion of the Australian mail, was to leave Malta at 9 a.m. on the 7th, and may consequently, be expected at Southampton about the 16th inst. The Alhambra arrived at Malta from Corfu on the 14th instant.

OUTWARD BOMBAY MAILS.

The Massilia, from Southampton 27th May, reached Malta at 7 p.m. on the 4th inst., and left for Alexandria at 4 o'clock the next morning.

WEST INDIA MAIL.

SOUTHAMPTON, MONDAY, JUNE 11.—The Royal Mail Steampacket Company's ship Tasmania, from the West Indies, passed Hurst Castle at 12-20 p.m.

THE FOOD QUESTION AND THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

The *Daily News* expresses a fear that autumn may see a shortening of time in several important branches of industry, and a consequent contraction of the fund expended weekly in wages with diminished occupation, diminished means wherewith to buy food, and a diminished supply of food in the market. The working classes of this country will, it is to be feared, have a severe trial to undergo. A deficient harvest also causes immediate disturbances in the money market. It is with such prospects before the country that a great party in Parliament refuses betimes, even to consider the moderate concession of reasonable demands made in the people's name. There is but one course for Government to pursue: the ministers are not responsible for the obstructive votes of a House of Commons elected under Tory auspices, but let them remember, that they will be for its obstructive existence, if precious time be further wasted in driftless discussion and egregious trifling.

THE REFORM BILL.

The *Times*, referring to the Reform Bill, says, nobody can tell whether this day is destined to witness the actual withdrawal of the Reform Bill, but everybody must see that the event cannot be much longer deferred. The catastrophe is earnestly desired by the Opposition, and still more earnestly desired by the great majority of the Ministerial side of the House. Indeed, the bill would have disappeared before this but for the natural anxiety of each party to throw on the other the responsibility of defeating it. Party leaders have forced on the question for their own ends without taking the public into their counsels, but the public has decided, and the leaders need not quarrel any more about their obedience to a decision final, irrevocable, and without repeal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The negotiations for a Treaty of Commerce between France and Belgium are said to be advanced.

The amount of duty on cast metal is reduced to 2 francs the hundred kilogrammes. No change is to be made in the duty on coals.

Pullinger was removed to Millbank Penitentiary on Saturday, to undergo his sentence.

At the meeting of the Superior Council of Commerce at Paris, on Friday, the evidence was received of various manufacturing ironmongers, edge tool, and Sheffield-ware manufacturers.

The *Times* presumes that the money required for national fortifications will not, in the present state of the finances, be taken from the ordinary revenue, and suggests a loan in consols.

There was a renewal of the disturbances at St. Georges-in-the-East yesterday.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Miss Evans, Bayonne; Honesty (s.s.), Liverpool, Africa, short of coals; Henrietta, Memel, Cork; Calypso, Philadelphia; Asia (s.s.), Liverpool, New York, and proceeded; Kangaroo (s.s.), New York, Liverpool, and proceeded; Europa (s.s.), Boston, and Halifax, Liverpool, and proceeded. Off—General Berry, St. John's, N. B., went to Dublin.

WATERFORD.—Arrived—Star, Gloucester; Michief, Swansea; James Alexander, Cardiff; Enterprise, Cardiff.

THE CHURCH.

The Rev. Cecil Russell has been nominated to the Rectories of Drumcree and Dysertall by the Lord Bishop of Meath, and to the Rectory of Killiagh by the Crown, and to the Vicarage of Kilveilagh by the Marquis of Drogheda, all in the county of Westmeath.

The Lord Bishop of Meath purposes holding confirmations and visitations in Navan, on June 21, Drogheda, June 23; Dunshaughlin, June 25; Trim, June 27; Rathmolyon, June 29; Drumconra, July, 2; Oldcastle, July 4.

BAND AT BRAY.—The band of the 76th Regiment will perform at Bray this afternoon, from three to six o'clock (weather permitting.)

ACCIDENT TO THE DUBLIN AND BELFAST EXPRESS TRAIN.—Saturday evening, the express train from Dublin to Belfast, it appears, got off the rails from some cause at one of the junctions above Portadown. Happily, no injury was sustained beyond about an hour's delay, the train arriving in Belfast shortly after ten o'clock.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

GREAT TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION IN BELFAST.—On Saturday last, the members of several Bands of Hope in connection with the different Sunday schools in Belfast, together with a large number of adult friends of total abstinence, assembled in the Botanic Gardens at two o'clock. The day was exceedingly fine. Although rain descended in torrents at Dunmurry, Lisburn, and other districts during the entire day, yet a finer evening for an open-air meeting could not have been chosen than that with which the friends of temperance were favoured on the occasion. There were several thousands present, and all seemed greatly to enjoy the hours spent in the gardens, and the proceedings connected with the meeting. The chair was occupied by John Coates, Esq., Secretary to the Grand Jury, and President of the Irish Temperance League. The Rev. Wm. Johnston opened the meeting with singing and prayer. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. B. Smyth, agent of the League; Mr. Benson, agent of the League; Mr. Revell, agent of the Band of Hope; Rev. Wm. Johnston, and others. The proceeding terminated at about six o'clock.

The death of the chief gamekeeper of the Prince Consort has just taken place. He had charge of the sporting department at Balmoral, and was also in constant attendance on his Royal Highness at Windsor. This person was so great a favourite that he was introduced in Landseer's fine picture of the Royal family embarking in a boat in the Highlands. Immediately on his death being known at Osborne, the Queen sent a most kind and gracious message to the widow, desiring that all the arrangements for the funeral, &c., should be conducted at her Majesty's expense.—*Court Journal.*

THE LATE GALE—LOSS OF 170 LIVES.—An expedition despatched from Great Yarmouth to search for the eleven missing fishing luggers belonging to that port, has returned without any tidings of them, and their crews are now given up for lost. Four luggers and two cutters belonging to Lowestoft are also missing. The loss of life in connection with the Yarmouth boats is about 120, and the Lowestoft boats had also 50 men on board, so that in all 170 poor fellows have perished. Many of them were married men, and have left their wives and families destitute. The boats are supposed to have been lost near the low Dutch coast, and to have been capsized in a sudden squall; those which succeeded in gaining the open sea rode out the gale, and have long since come into port.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

(FROM THE DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT.)

The following letter from Palermo supplies us with details respecting the close of the combat between the Sicilians and Garibaldi's volunteers and the Royal troops, and describes the first interview between the general and General Lanza's delegates:—

At the termination of the fight on the morning of the 27th, in which Garibaldi, at the head of his *cacciatori*, drove in at the point of the bayonet the post that defended the San Antonino gate and penetrated into the centre of the city, the Royal troops, abandoning the San Antonino Barracks, the central square of the Four Cantons, and the Macqueda gate, then concentrated themselves at head-quarters. They thus formed a line extending from St. Francis of Paul to the barracks opposite the state prison.

In the course of the evening this line was again forced, and General Lanza, compelled to fall back on the King's palace to the south of the city, found himself thus cut off from the citadel by the entire insurgent city. Such was the situation of the troops on the morning of the 28th. During the day they further evacuated the prisons, the Bagnio, and the barracks before mentioned, and they then took refuge at the extremity of the Mole, where they cried out loudly for the boats of the Neapolitan men of war to come and take them off, which was done.

During the evening a brisk firing of musketry was directed against the King's palace by the insurgents, who succeeded in entering the Archbishop's palace, whence they fired on the soldiers, who were compelled to abandon the Finanza Palace, and the Ospitaletta, where they had hitherto kept their positions. In the night numerous bands of armed peasantry and mountaineers incessantly harassed the Royal troops, who had quitted the heights of Monreall, and were encamped between the Capucini and the village of Olivezza, thus preventing them from coming up to the aid of General Lanza, who was closely besieged in the King's palace.

May 29.—The troops continue to maintain themselves at the palace and in the citadel, whilst Garibaldi, established at the Hotel de Ville, is taking various measures for organising and carrying on the contest. Amongst other acts he decrees the formation of a national guard, and the opening of a subscription for the objects of the war. Moreover, an ordinance signed by him and countersigned by the President of the Committee for the Interior decrees that "persons guilty of theft, assassination, and robbery of any kind, will be liable to the penalty of death. They will be tried by the council of war." Another decree prohibits all persons from passing with arms in their hands along the streets, unless under the direction of a chief. Orders are likewise issued that the police are not to be molested. A provisional war committee is charged with the duty of enlisting. Dr. Vicenzo Macalessa is appointed commissioner of the province of Girgenti. A letter received from this last-named town announces that the troops stationed there had fraternised with the inhabitants.

The insurgents take possession of four pieces of cannon and a twelve-pounder, which they found in the prison barrack abandoned by the Neapolitans. The five steamers that had left on the 28th for the port of Termini return to Palermo without having been able to land the 1,000 men they had on board. Boats bring them back to the citadel. During the evening these troops made an unavailing attempt to go to the aid of General Lanza. Some sisters of St. Vincent of Paul arrive from Naples during the day to nurse the wounded; they cannot enter the city, and go back on board the French steamer, the Mouette, in order to return to Naples.

At nine o'clock p.m. the citadel re-opens its fire, and an immense conflagration ensues near the square of St. Dominick. The number of shells fired at the city since the 27th, at six a.m., is calculated at 3,000. More than 100 of them fell on the market-halls, every shop of which is destroyed.

May 30.—The troops announced by the official journal of the Two Sicilies to be in pursuit of Garibaldi return from the Parco, and are received at the Porta Reale by the band commanded by La Massa. Notice from the President of the Committee for the Interior is given that the postal service will re-commence on the following day. A proclamation by Garibaldi summons all Sicilians to arms.

At two o'clock a carriage surmounted with a white flag arrives at the landing-place of the Quarantine. General Letizia and the Brigadier Christiano, delegated by General Lanza, alight from it, and repair, accompanied by Garibaldi, on board the English ship Hannibal, where, besides Admiral Mundy, there are the commanders of the Vauban and of the American frigate Iroquois.

General Letizia declares that he has been sent to demand an armistice, and proposes the following conditions:—Retention of the respective positions; power to succour the wounded and convey them on board the fleet; power to send provisions to the poor-house. He further demands that the municipality shall address a petition to the Royal Commissioner to solicit the granting of reforms and institutions necessary to the country.

Garibaldi grants the first items; but on his refusal to entertain the last-named proposal the negociations are broken off.

During the armistic the wounded of the Royal army are taken out of the citadel and conveyed on board the vessels in the roadstead.

The preparations of defence continue in the city. The streets are barricaded, all the men are armed; priests and monks, mounted on the barricades, appeal to the courage of the people.

On the 31st, at noon, hostilities have not yet re-commenced. There is a rumour that a truce has been concluded for three days.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.)

The negociations for a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium are said to be advanced. It appears that among other conditions, the import duty on cast metal is to be reduced to 2 francs the 100 kilogrammes. The duty on glass is to be abolished. No change is to be made in the duty on coal.

The Municipal Council of Brest voted last month the erection of an equestrian statue of the Emperor Napoleon III. in the public square of that town. In reply to an announcement of that intention, the Minister of the Interior received the following letter from the Emperor, to be transmitted to the Mayor of Brest:—

"Monsieur le Ministre,—The Mayor of Brest has requested from you an authorisation to erect to me an equestrian statue. I am very grateful for such a proceeding, which is a fresh proof of attachment to my person; but I wish in such a case to maintain the usual tradition as to the principle which prevails. In general, equestrian statues are only erected to sovereigns, and after their death. It is, in fact, proper that this popular homage should not have the appearance of a transitory flattery, but be a permanent impression of gratitude. I therefore request, while thanking the Municipal Council for their intention, that you will make known my desire that they should not carry it into execution. If the erection of an equestrian statue at Bordeaux two years ago was permitted, it was because I was ignorant of the design, and it was done without my authorisation.—Whereupon I pray God to have you in His holy keeping.

"NAPOLEON."

The attention which is now almost entirely absorbed by Sicily may soon be divided by an incident of another kind. The Government have resolved to prosecute M. Prevost-Paradol, the author of the pamphlet, "Les Anciens Partis."

Perhaps it is not so much from the matter incriminated in the present pamphlet that the prosecution is undertaken as the desire to prevent the publication of other *brochures*, which might follow M. Paradol's, from the pens of some of the more prominent men of the Liberal party. If this be the end aimed at, and the Government obtain a decision in their favour, whatever of the liberty of the press still survives will have completely disappeared.

The administrative service depending on the Minister of the Interior is nearly complete in the annexed provinces of Savoy and Nice. The prefects are named; the other functionaries, such as mayors, commissaries of police, &c., are likewise chosen. The functionaries under the direction of the Minister of Finance, such as receivers, general and particular, and tax-collectors, are likewise ready to exercise their functions. The Minister of War has already selected the Generals to command the new military divisions and sub-divisions. The French law regulating the conscription has been already applied to the troops raised in Savoy and Nice.

A letter from the camp of Chalons announces that since the arrival there of Marshal M'Mahon, Duke de Magenta, the camp has assumed quite a new appearance. French regiments arrive every day, which, by the unremitting exertions of the engineer officers, are commodiously lodged. The distribution of the various quarters is admirably arranged. There are four streets called after the victories of Inkerman, Palestro, Magenta, and Solferino. It is expected that the entire force will have arrived by the 15th of June, and that the military manœuvres will then commence.

There is a talk of the formation of a permanent camp at Vincennes, with the double motive of providing a school for the garrison of Paris, and attracting public attention to the really splendid public park which the Emperor has laid out in that quarter of the suburbs.

AUSTRIA.

(FROM THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.)

VIENNA, JUNE 6.—By the draught of that part of the budget which is already in the hands of the Reichsrath, it is to be seen that the proposed outlay for the enlarged Reichsrath is 289,600 florins, which is only 6,000 or 7,000 florins more than it used to be. The demand made for the Ministry of the Interior is 39,807,500 florins, but out of that sum the outlay for the gendarmerie will be paid. The Ministry of Justice requires 14,465,700 florins, which is about 1,200,000 florins less than it had been in 1858. The Civil List, which in 1858 was 6,689,047 florins, is now but 5,962,909 florins. The proposed expenditure for the Imperial Chancellery is 72,900 florins, but it was only 42,146 florins in 1858. The Conference of Ministers is to cost the country 16,900 florins, instead of 33,548 florins. The expenditure of the Central Board of Control is likely to be about 3,400,000 florins, which is 197,300 florins less than in 1858, the last year for which a balance-sheet has been published.

Baron G. Pronay and M. Von Estergaly have, in the name of the Protestant Central Commission, addressed a very remarkable "appeal" to all the Lutheran communities, seniorats, and superintendencies in Hungary, the Temesch Banat, and Voivodina. The leaders of the Lutherans call the attention of their co-religionists to the fact that the Calvinists obtained everything they wished, because there was no schism among them. The Lutheran communities and seniorats, which conformed to the Imperial Patent are, therefore invited to make common cause with their non-conforming brethren, and to take article 26 of the law of 179[illegible] as their point of departure. "Retrace your steps," say Messrs. Von Pronay and Estergaly, "and the veil of Christian charity shall be cast over the occurrences of the last half-year." As the *Volksfreund* and the other organs of the Ultramontanists are in the habit of speaking of Austria as an exclusively Roman Catholic State, it may be well to remark that there are in the empire 27,408,000 Roman Catholics, 1,219,000 Lutherans, 1,964,000 Calvinists, 1,048,000 Jews, and about 3,000,000 of persons belonging to other confessions.

There is no truth in the report of the Austrian Government having engaged to send 15,000 men to the assistance of the King of Naples. Austria would much like to lend a helping hand to the tottering Neapolitan dynasty; but at present she has more than enough to do at home, and will remain perfectly passive, unless she should be attacked in Venetia. The Austrian Government, not being blind to the coming danger, is making great preparations for the defence of its possessions in Italy.

TURKEY.

We have received Constantinople journals and letters to the 30th ult. The greatest emotion appears to have been excited in the Turkish capital by the propositions of Russia relative to the Christians. It is this which led to the resignation of Mehemet-Ruschdi Pacha, and the return to power of Mehemet-Kuprisli. It is to the new Grand Vizier that the idea of the Turkish inquiry is due, and that investigation appears likely to be carried on with such energy that the representatives of the foreign powers have by common accord agreed to await its result. A letter of the above date, in speaking of the subject, says:—

Kuprisli-Mehemet Pacha has given proof of that spirit of decision which is so rare among the statesmen of Turkey. In accepting the direction of public affairs on the very day after the overtures made by Russia to the Powers, and which were based on the distress of the Christian population, the Grand Vizier requested the authorisation of the Sultan to examine personally and on the spot the real state of things. The Sultan highly approved of the idea, and to-morrow the Grand Vizier leaves Constantinople for Varna, and after visiting Roumelia will return by way of Adrianople. Kuprisli-Mehemet has obtained full powers for the execution of his task; he will himself hear the complaints of the people, and do justice to them without delay. He is to take with him several Turkish, Greek, and Armenian functionaries, selected from the Grand Council, the magistracy, the army, and the police, with whom he will constitute a tribunal. This summary mode of Justice may be attended with some inconvenience, but, when carried out equitably and severely, it will certainly be of essential service. Functionaries of all ranks will, when necessary, be brought under this extraordinary jurisdiction. The Greeks who are to accompany the Vizier might perhaps have been better chosen, but as Kuprisli-Mehemet speaks the Greek language, he will be able to put himself in direct communication with the people. The absence of the Grand Vizier from the capital will be from three weeks to a month."

THE CORPORATION.

A special meeting of the Municipal Council was held yesterday, in the City Hall.

The LORD MAYOR presided.

The following members were present:—Aldermen L. Reynolds, J.P.; John Reynolds, J.P.; Atkinson, Moylan, J.P.; Campbell, J.P.; Mackey, J.P.; Hudson, Curran. Councillors Durdin, Joseph, Gray, J.P.; French, Casson, J.P.; Tracey, O'Neill, Codd, J.P.; Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward), Ryan, Draper, Plunkett, Tagart, Chambers, Acheson, Dunne, J.P.; Martin, (Trinity Ward), Tagart, Bonsall, Richard Kelly, J.P.; Kelch, Sweetman, Wharton, Scally, Burke, Gavacan, Pilkington, Meehan, Plunkett, Price, J.P.; Watson, H. Kelly, Lalor, Hon. Mr. Vereker.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed,

The Lord Mayor stated that the inspection of fire engines which he had made on the previous Saturday was in general most satisfactory. He was sorry to say, however, that the parishes of St. Catherine, St. John, St. Luke, St. Michael, St. Michan, and St. Nicholas Within and St. Nicholas Without were either not supplied with engines, or had engines of very little value. He thought something should be done to compel those parishes, in which there were no engines to provide them immediately, and that the old and valueless ones at present in existence should be repaired and rendered efficient. (Hear, hear.) The best parish engine was that of St. Mark's, and nothing could exceed the play o[f] the Police and Corporation engines. Mr. Crofton tried an experiment with the Corporation engine, by having two pipes attached to the hose, and water was thrown from each to the height of 70 feet. Before sitting down, he wished to have a letter read which he had received from Lord Howth. The letter referred to the Crampton Testimonial, and stated that the committee had selected the beautiful plan of Mr. Kirk for a drinking fountain. They wished the Council to grant them the space now occupied opposite to Alderman Kinahan's establishment for the erection of this fountain, as a testimonial to the late Sir Philip Crampton.

On the motion of Mr. French, the letter was referred to Committee No. 1.

The Lord Mayor, in putting the motion, observed that a more improper place could not have been selected for a drinking fountain. It would be a place of resort for pickpockets and disorderly characters, and would prove to be a great nuisance to the locality.

Mr. Acheson observed that at the fire which occurred at the Round Church there was a great want of hose for the Corporation engine, and but for the reel attached to the Police engines the Corporation engine would have been almost useless.

The Lord Mayor said a new hose had been provided for the Corporation engine. Mr. H. Boyle, of the Police engine, and Mr. Crofton, however, considered it was necessary to have still more hose provided. In his opinion this suggestion should be carried out.

Dr. Gray wished to set the Council right. The reel in possession of the Police had been furnished by the Corporation.

Alderman Reynolds said he had intended to refer to some disorderly scenes which had recently occurred in the Council, and to bring them before the house as breaches of order. He was one of the last persons who victimised by this disorderly conduct. On consideration he had decided, instead of calling attention to those disgraceful scenes, to give notice of a motion which he hoped would be effectual in maintaining the dignity of that Council, maintaining, on the one hand, the freedom of debate, and preventing their discussion, from being disgraced by personal attacks. He concluded by giving the following notice of motion:—"That a special committee be appointed to inquire whether the present bye-laws provide sufficient powers to enable the Lord Mayor, as President of this Council, summarily to deal with members who persist in disorderly proceedings during debate, and to recommend such amendments, if any, that may be required."

The Deputy Town Clerk then read a report from the committee appointed to make arrangements for the fitting up of the Council Chamber. The committee reported that they had received but one tender for the alteration of the chamber. This was from Mr. Meade, who proposed to make the required alterations for £337, allowing £12 for old materials. This did not include upholstering.

Mr. Durdin moved the confirmation of the report. It was seconded by Alderman Reynolds.

Mr. Whelan opposed the confirmation of the report. The Government were bound by Act of Parliament to give all contracts exceeding £100 to competition. In the present case competition had been prevented by the terms of the advertisement, which announced that the committee would not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. He would not use a word which had become a "household word" in that Council, but, if he did it would be most applicable to the present case. However, they should abandon the use of such a word.

Chairman—It is time to begin.

Mr. Whelan said the word to which he alluded as a household word had descended to them from predecessors of theirs, and he believed it was as applicable now as when it was first used.

Mr. French opposed the report as being extravagant.

Mr. Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward) said it would be very desirable to have the exact amount which would have to be paid fixed by the Council. He would be disposed to vote for a sum of £400 to do all the work. The plan now submitted appeared to be a very proper and well-considered one, but it did not include the item of upholstery, which would be very expensive. He would move that a consolidated tender for the entire work be procured.

Mr. Whelan seconded the amendment.

Mr. Acheson observed that the committee had proceeded in the manner which was the most economical and business-like. If a contract for the whole work was given to a carpenter, he would for the upholstery charge a per-centage on that part of his contract.

Mr. Whelan attempted again to address the Council.

The Lord Mayor—You have already spoken, and I will not hear you.

Mr. Whelan—There is an amendment, and I have a right to speak. (Cries of "Order, order," and "Chair.")

Mr. French said that if the report were adopted they might be prepared for an outlay of £500. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Whelan—I wish to say——(Cries of "Order, order.")

The Lord Mayor said he could not hear Mr. Whelan.

Alderman Reynolds said that even supposing we were to expend £500, he did not consider it too much to expend on the Council Chamber. Mr. Martin might safely leave the matter in the hands of the committee.

Mr. Martin withdrew his amendment.

The original motion was then put and carried.

Mr. Whelan said he would move an amendment.

The Lord Mayor—I will not receive your amendment. The question is disposed of.

FIRE ESCAPES.

Mr. Farquhar read a report from Committee No. 2, for the providing of fire escapes. The report stated that the parishioners of St. Andrew's parish had applied for an increased number of fire escapes. They had considered the subject very fully; at present there was a fire escape kept in Kevin-street, which cost the Corporation £70; in London the fire escapes cost £58 each, and they were kept by the Royal Society, the men employed to mind them getting salaries of from £1 to £1 5s. per week. The report made no recommendation, but stated that the council would be the best judge of what was to be done in the matter.

Mr. Scally moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Plunket seconded the motion.

Alderman Reynolds thought the report should be referred back to the committee.

Mr. Whelan thought that if the matter was referred back to the committee they could get the insurance companies to bear half the expense.

Mr. Codd said that the committee ought to have investigated the whole subject. The report said nothing but that the council were the fittest persons to decide. He thought the committee should have reported that it would be well to supply a certain number of escapes. He would support the motion, referring the report back to the committee.

Mr. Acheson thought the report should be referred back to the committee. There was a great want of fire escapes, and he thought some should be provided and kept in public places at different parts of the city.

Mr. Joseph said that the fire escape at Kevin-street was of no use, for it was never brought out.

Mr. Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward) thought the Corporation had voted away £337 for improvements in that house; they ought not now to hesitate to vote about £200 for fire engines; they would be of great advantage to the citizens. At present they had one fire escape, and he would suggest they should get three more, to be kept, one at the Rotundo, one at College-green, one at Smithfield, and the other at the Coombe. With regard to the keeping of them, he had no doubt but that if they made application to the proper authorities they would get the services of a certain number of the police to attend to them.

Mr. Scally observed that the fire escape they had at present was no practical use. It was kept in Kevin-street, and yet there was life lost in Parliament-street.

Mr. Codd thought the fault was in not bringing the fire escape out. It did not follow that because a life was lost in Parliament-street that the fire escape was of no use. He thought the Commissioners of Police would set aside a certain number of police to work these fire escapes.

Mr. Price recommended that the present fire escape, which was made on the best principles, might be taken as a model for other escapes.

Mr. French said he was informed by the inspector of police that it took six or eight men to work the present fire escape.

The motion that the report be sent back to the committe for a definite proposition was then put and carried.

THE COLLECTOR-GENERAL.

A voluminous report was read from Committee No. 3 with reference to the Collector-General's salary and office expenses. The question in dispute between the Corporation and the Collector-General arose on the construction of the Dublin Improvement Act; he contending, according to the opinion of a high legal authority, that he was entitled, in the event which has taken place, namely—the rate of two-and-a-half per cent. on the general taxation falling to meet the expenses of the Collector-General's salary and his office, he was entitled to deduct his salary from the amount of money collected by him, while the Corporation had the opinion of eminent counsel that such a deduction from the amount collected was illegal.

Mr. Tracey moved the confirmation of the report.

Alderman Reynolds seconded the motion.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Martin (Trinity Ward), Mr. Price, and Mr. Pilkington joined, the motion was carried.

Mr. Farquhar said there were other reports on the papers which had not lain on the table the prescribed time, namely, a week since their first reading; but, it was competent for any member to move the suspension of the standing orders, with a view to their adoption.

The Council agreed that they should not be considered on the present occasion.

The list of "Notices of Motion" was then proceeded with. The first motion called was that of Councillor Martin (Trinity Ward), with respect to the retention, by the Chief Warder of Richmond Bridewell, of the designation of "Deputy-Governor," in opposition to the resolution of the council. Mr. Martin withdrew his motion.

Mr. Whelan moved the following motion:—"That as the report of the special Water committee of the 25th October last, upon the future supply of water to the city, was confirmed on the first reading, contrary to the 33rd rule of the bye-laws, in which it is stated, that every report from any of the said standing committees, or from any special committee, shall be signed by the chairman for the time being of such committee, or in case of his refusal so to do, or of his absence, then by three other members of such committee, and that every report shall be read aloud by the Town Clerk in open council, and shall then remain on the table for one week at least, for the examination of the members of the council, after which time such report shall be read aloud at a further meeting of the council, and if approved of shall be adopted by the council,—therefore all proceedings upon the report must be null and void. And that the act of council of 15th December last, in relation to the Water question, be erased from the journals of the Corporation, in order not to be a precedent for future proceedings of the council, or the opinion of the law officers of the crown be taken as to the retention of said act upon the records of the council."

The motion having been seconded,

The Lord Mayor put the question, which he declared to be negatived.

Councillor Whelan called for a division, when there appeared to be only the mover and seconder in favour of the motion.

Councillor Tracey was called on to move his resolution with respect to presenting a memorial to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for the release of the remaining State prisoners and political refugees. Mr. Tracey stated he withdrew his motion for the present.

Lord Mayor (warmly)—Do you, or do you not, move your motion?

Mr. Tracey—I have already said I withdrew it.

Councillor Whelan next proceeded to move another motion which he had on the paper, relative to the incapacity of the two canals to give the required supply of water to the city. Having spoken on this subject for some time, he concluded by incorporating with the motion another motion, of which he had given notice, namely—"That a royal commission be appointed to inquire into the best source of supply of water."

Mr. Tracey made some observations.

Lord Mayor—Do you second the motion?

Mr. Tracey—I do not.

Mr. French said if Mr. Whelan had confined himself to the appointment of a royal commission, he certainly would support, and he believed many other members of the council would do the same. He had, however, by amalgamating his two motions, adopted a course which he (Mr. French) could not support.

The motion was accordingly lost for the want of a seconder.

The next business announced by Mr. Farquhar was the following motion by Mr. Martin (Trinity Ward):—"That previous to the suggestion of any nomination whatever for the mayoralty of 1861, the town council shall define how that office shall be filled in future from the several sections of the council."

Mr. Durdin objected to an important motion being proceeded with at that hour, (20 minutes to 5 o'clock). He thought the council should adjourn.

Alderman Reynolds was under the impression it would be advisable to proceed, in order to clear the notice if proper, of the quantity of business which was upon it.

Mr. Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward) said it was unfair at that late hour to press on a motion of this character at such a late hour, when many of his friends had left, under the impression that no important business would be transacted. He would press the motion for adjournment until Monday next.

It was suggested by Alderman Reynolds, that the Council should adjourn to Thursday, but Mr. Martin refused to accept this suggestion, and a division having been taken on Alderman Reynolds' motion that the house should adjourn to Thursday. Mr. Martin's proposition for an adjournment to Monday was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Martin was then about proposing another motion of adjournment, but on the requisition of Mr. Codd, the house was counted.

Alderman Campbell gave notice of the following motions:—"That under the 15th sec. of the Act 21st and 22nd Vic., chap. 103, this council do fix the capitation money to be paid for each juvenile offender committed to the reformatories at 2s. per week, and that Committee No. 3 be empowered to enter into an agreement with the managers and directors of such reformatories to reimburse out of the presentment of £600, already made, such sum as may be incurred under such agreements."

The council then adjourned till Thursday next.

MR. P. BYRNE, THE IRISH HARPER.—This celebrated harper has of late been delighting several parties of friends in Belfast by his masterly and spirited performances on the Irish Harp.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The last annual general meeting of the members of the Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society was held in the Society's Office, 39, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow, in terms of the articles of the constitution. Robert Jameson, Esq., the senior director present, was called to the chair.

Mr. W. Spens, manager, submitted the annual statement of the business of the society, showing its progress and present position. He next read the report by the ordinary directors for the year ending 31st December, 1859, as follows:—

"In submitting to the meeting a statement of the business of the society for the year 1859, the directors have the satisfaction of being able to state to the members that 1013 proposals have been made to the society for the assurance of capital sums to the amount of £452,316 18s., which have resulted in 788 policies being issued and taken up, assuring capital sums to the amount of £358,401 10s—the corresponding amount of new premiums being £13,202 12s. 3d., including single payments to the amount of £1,827 1s. 8d. The society has also received the sum of £3,574 18s. 2d. for the purchase of annuities. The total capital sum assured by policies on the society's books at 31st December last is £3,606,717 1s. 6d.; the number of policies being 8,186; the funds amount to £730,830 19s. 2d.; and the annual income to £145,112 8s. 3d. At last meeting the directors were enabled to report a small per centage of claims during the year 1858, and the deaths during the year 1859 have been eighty-one—only four more than in 1858; but the claims have occurred more among assurances for large sums, and the amount is considerably greater, being £63,293 0s. 2d., including £9,794 18s. 2d. of additions. This, however, is still much below the allowance provided for by the tables, and the result is made more favourable for the society in consequence of the large sum of £8,528 having become payable under re-assurances with other offices. The nett amount of claims on the society is thus reduced to £54,765 0s. 2d. It is satisfactory that the affairs of the Society are now about to be subjected to the test of another septennial investigation, which is already in progress, and will be reported to the members at their annual meeting next year. It will be the duty and endeavour of the directors to satisfy themselves thoroughly of the estimates made of obligations and assets, and to place before the members such statements as will give a clear and complete view of the society's affairs. The directors have only to add that they believe the ensuing investigation will show the continued sound and prosperous condition of the society, and confirm the confidence it has hitherto enjoyed.

COMPLIMENTARY ENTERTAINMENT.—On Friday last, a few of the friends of Mr. John Mullan, bookseller, of Donegall-place, Belfast, entertained that gentleman at dinner at the establishment of Mr. Charles Thompson, Donegall-place, to give him a business farewell on his retirement, and to mark their approval of his public and private conduct, extending over a period of twenty years.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY, JUNE 7TH.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF LEASES FOR LIVES RENEWABLE FOR EVER.

The Marquis of Donegall, appellant; Henry St. George Layard, Esq., M.D., respondent.

This was an appeal from a decretal order of the Irish Lord Chancellor, pronounced on the 2nd of February, 1856. That decree reversed a decision of the Master of the Rolls, given in the previous November, and the object of the appeal was to restore the decision of the Master of the Rolls.

Dr. Layard was a tenant on the Donegal estates of a lease of lives renewable for ever, and applied to have his interest converted into a fee-farm grant, under the provisions of the statute passed in the year 1849, enabling tenants holding under such interest to obtain a grant in perpetuity. The Marquis of Donegall insisted that the tenant was bound to pay a fine calculated on two years' value of the tenant's interest, as the compensation for his alleged loss in parting with the reversion. The question was, whether the Marquis of Donegall was entitled to receive any compensation for this. The Master of the Rolls was of opinion that he was, and directed a reference to the master to ascertain the amount. On an appeal to the Lord Chancellor, this latter order was struck out. Against this the appeal was lodged to the House of Lords. It appeared by the affidavit of Mr. Torrens, the solicitor and land agent of the Marquis of Donegall, that in the years 1845 and 1846 Lord Donegall had obtained private acts of Parliament enabling him to convert the renewable leases on his estate into fee-farm grants, and to take fines for doing so; that in several instances he had exercised this power, and received considerable sums amounting to one or two years' purchase of the value. And it also appeared that the interest of an owner in fee-simple, or under a fee-farm grant, would sell in the market for two years' purchase more than that of a tenant holding under a lease of lives renewable for ever. It was contended, under these circumstances, that Lord Donegall was entitled to receive compensation under the 5th section of the act:—viz., "Provided always, and be it enacted, that where the estate into which the reversion from the owner of which a grant is required as aforesaid would be converted upon such grant under the provisions hereinbefore contained would not afford full compensation for the loss of such reversion, or of any power of benefit or advantage incident thereto, or exercised or enjoyed by or on behalf of the owner thereof, under any local or personal Act of Parliament, chartered settlement, or otherwise; the owner of such reversion may require such loss to be compensated by such an addition in respect thereof to the fee-farm rent, to be made payable under such grant, or at the option of the owner of such reversion by the payment of such a gross sum of money as will afford a full compensation for such loss to be estimated according to the difference of marketable value." The case was argued on Monday, the 7th, and Tuesday, the 8th of May, by the Attorney-General, Sir R. Bethell, for the Marquis of Donegall, and by Mr. Isaac Butt, Q.C., for Doctor Layard. The Attorney-General, for the appellant, contended that Lord Donegall, was plainly within the words of the 5th section. It was not necessary to inquire why the value of the reversion exceeded that of the estate into which the landlord's estate was converted by the act. It was enough for the landlord to show that the estate which he got was not as valuable in the market as that of which he was deprived. Lord Donegall had shown this by the affidavit of Mr. Torrens, and had entitled himself to the reference directed by the Master of the Rolls. The very words of the statute, "the difference in marketable value," showed that the only question was whether the new estate which the landlord got would sell for as much as the old. If not, the statute did only common justice in providing that he should be paid the difference when his property was forcibly taken from him. Beside, the circumstances which existed as to the private Act of Parliament entitled Lord Donegal specially to compensation. There were it is true, several decisions in the Irish courts the other way, but these decisions had, in fact, all followed the first, and therefore must all be considered as resting entirely on it. The Master of the Rolls, in a very elaborate judgment, in *ex parte* Knox, had decided the other way, and in the present case he had adhered to his decision. He (Sir R. Bethell) would not defend the reasons for that judgment, so far as they were based upon or referred to the proceedings in their Lordships' house.

Lord Campbell—It would certainly have been better for the learned judge to have abstained from any reference to what passed in Parliament. It would not legally influence the construction to be put upon the statute.

The Attorney-General admitted that fully; but, on other grounds, the judgment of the Master of the Rolls was right. He proceeded to review the decisions of the Lord Chancellor and the Commissioners of Encumbered Estates. Two of the Commissioners have exercised a very lively imagination by endeavouring to suggest cases to which the 5th section might apply; but they confessed they failed. Mr. Longfield had more candidly stated that he could not tell what the meaning of the section was; but this was not the way in which an Act of Parliament was to be dealt with. The court was bound to put some meaning on the section, and it was impossible to suggest any case to which it could apply, unless it was meant for the very case now before the court.

Mr. Butt contended that Lord Donegall, under the 5th section, must show that there was something peculiar attached to his reversion, which gave him an advantage of which he was deprived by giving his tenant a fee, farm grant, instead of a lease for lives with covenant for perpetual renewal. For every ordinary incident the previous sections fully provided. They gave him full compensation for his rent, for his fines, for every covenant that might have been interfered with, and they preserved all the remedies which he had attached to his old tenure. The estate he got was full compensation for that which he gave up, if the 5th section did not apply. He only received extra compensation when the one estate was not an equivalent for the other. How was this to be determined looking at the two estates. What had the landlord under the first. His rent, his fines, and certain rights of ejectment and distress. Every one of these was preserved to him. Then, was not the one estate full compensation for the other? The only difference was, that formerly he had the chance of getting back the land by the neglect of the tenant to renew. But this was plainly not the subject of compensation. In Ireland these interests were regarded as perpetuities. That was settled by the Irish Parliament by the Tenantry Act. They were intended to be fee-farm grants, but the instrumentality of a covenant for perpetual renewal was used to secure certain incidents of renewal. The whole history of these tenures proved that they were what their Lordships might, if they pleased, call an Irish contrivance, but it was a successful one to give the tenant a perpetuity, reserving a reversion to the landlord. The contract of the landlord was that the tenant should have the lands for ever, the landlord secured the punctual payment of his rent, his fines, and certain rights of tenure. That contract the statute fulfilled to the letters; but it enabled the parties to execute it by one deed, instead of spreading its fulfilment through many renewals executed at long intervals. The Attorney-General had admitted that the act proceeded entirely upon the basis that these interests were perpetual. No compensation could be given for the chance of eviction; that was not contemplated in the contract, nor in the Act of Parliament. How could it be estimated? It depended on the character of the tenant, or the disposition of the landlord, or the value of the interest. But it was exactly to get rid of this clause, and the trouble and vexation of taking out renewals, that made some tenants willing to pay for a fee-farm grant. Mr. Torrens' affidavit did not serve the case. It stated that the tenant's interest would be increased; but it did not state, and it could not state, that Lord Donegall's interest in these particular lands would sell one shilling the less after he had granted in fee farm than when he had a lease renewable for ever against him. No such affidavit had ever been made in any one of the cases that have been brought before the Irish courts. What Lord Donegall really lost was the opportunity of making bargains with some of his tenants for doing voluntarily what this act compelled him to do. But it was inconsistent with the very frame of the act to treat this as a subject for compensation. How could it affect Dr. Layard what other tenants choose to do? The Donegall private acts, in permitting the trustees to confirm doubtful leases, suggested abundant reasons why some tenants might pay for having their rights confirmed. Not one particle of evidence had been offered to show that from Dr. Layard Lord Donegall could ever have received one penny for granting in fee-farm; or, that he lost one penny by the act. But, whether he did or not, unless he could show something in his case different from that of an ordinary landlord, he could receive no compensation. The 5th section must be read with the others, and it plainly applied to some case in which the landlord could show that he had lost something for which the Legislature had not, in the previous sections, itself measured the compensation. The learned counsel then refered to all the cases which have been before the Irish courts, and in which, with the one exception of the Master of the Rolls, such a claim of the landlord was rejected. They were five in number, *ex parte* Somerville, before the Master of the Rolls himself, May 4, 1850; the case of Lord Donegall and the Belfast Corporation, before the Master of the Rolls, July 15, 1851; the case of Sir Arthur Chichester and the Marquis of Donegall, before the Incumbered Estates Court, May 31, 1854; the case of *in re* Lawless before the judicial committee of the Privy Council, October 20th, 1854; and the case of Thackwell *v.* Jeukins, before the Lord Chancellor, November 11, 1854. Mr. Butt commented on these judgments, and observed that, as to that of Mr. Commissioner Longfield the criticisms of the Attorney-General was not just. What that very distinguished and most able judge meant to express was, that he was not called on to imagine a case to which the 5th section would apply; it was enough for him to say that it does not apply to the case before him. The most proper course for a judge was to decline imagining speculative cases upon which, perhaps, when they arise in reality he might be yet called on to decide. The meaning of the 5th section is plain:—"We (said the Legislature) have provided full compensation for every right of the landlord which occurs to us; but in the infinite variety of human affairs no human foresight can take on itself to say that some case may not arise in which the landlord may have some rights from peculiar circumstances not herein provided for; if ever such a case should occur, the court must award him compensation for that peculiar loss, but to sustain this fair and intelligible meaning it was not necessary for him to suggest any such case." This interpretation of the clause was that the Legislature intended to guard against the possibility of a case not already provided for by the previous sections, and if Lord Donegall shows that his is such a case, he is entitled to the benefit of the 5th section. But he (Mr. Butt) could suggest many cases to which the 5th section might apply. He instanced several cases in which rights might be annexed to the reversion which would be lost, for which the rent and fine would not compensate. The possibility of such cases as these made the 5th section a very proper one; it guarded against all possible contingencies. Against the weight of all the decisions of the Irish tribunals there was only the judgment of the Master of the Rolls on the 5th of February, 1854, declaring the Irish Society entitled to compensation such as is here claimed. All the weight which that judgment must otherwise have from the great learning and eminence of his honour was destroyed by the fact that it was founded on an examination of the proceedings which took place in the House of Lords while the Act was passing through the House. It was not to be argued that statutes must be interpreted like all written documents by their own language, and not by what passed in Parliament when they were enacted.

The Lord Chancellor—It is quite unnecessary to argue that question; it is perfectly plain.

Mr. Butt—It is only to state it. Unfortunately, the Master of the Rolls, led astray by his earnest anxiety to do what he believed to be justice (and no judge on the bench exceeded him in this), sent for all the bills and notices of their Lordships' House. He compared the bill originally introduced with that which finally passed, and, from their examination in a most minute and elaborate comparison—which really made his judgment resemble one pronounced on a bill filed to enforce the statute according to the arguments of Lord Beaumont and Lord Campbell—he came to the conclusion that this clause was specially inserted to protect Lord Donegall and the Irish Society. If he could follow the Master of the Rolls in this elaborate examination, it would be very easy to show that the real effect of it all was this: the House refused to make any special provision either for Lord Donegall, or the Irish Society, but inserted a general clause, in which they said—"If they, or any other human being, can make out a special case of damage, let them go to a court of justice and show it, and they shall have compensation." Well, the Marquis of Donegall had come to a court of justice, and he had failed in showing any particle of difference between his case and that of any other landlord in Ireland. But it was enough for him to say that the judgment in *ex parte* Knox was founded upon a reference to matters which, according to the plainest rules of law, the Master of the Rolls could not resort to for the interpretation of the statute. It was very remarkable that, while his honour confined himself to exercising his own clear intellect upon the words of the statute itself, he adopted the interpretation which the other judges have all followed—nay, even in *ex parte* Knox, in the entire of that long and elaborate judgment, there were just two passages in which his honour kept strictly within the rules of legal interpretation. In one he declares that the language of the section appears to be inconsistent with the notion that it was intended as a general and not exceptional enactment. In another he declares that, as to the right of compensation, there is no sound distinction between Lord Donegall and that of a reversioner seized in fee. But these two sentences were decisive against Lord Donegall's claim. Mr. Butt proceeded to comment on the private Acts of Parliament, contending that they had nothing to do with the case; that they only placed Lord Donegall in the position of an ordinary owner in fee; that the 5th section applied only to some peculiar and exceptional case; and that Lord Donegall had shown nothing to bring himself within its provisions.

The Attorney-General, in reply, contended that, although Mr. Butt had argued the case with great earnestness and with great ability, he had entirely failed in disproving the argument on behalf of the appellant. Lord Donegall had shown that, in the county where his estates were situate, the reversion in fee was of greater value than the estate which he got, and upon this general proof the Master of the Rolls was bound to direct an inquiry; this was all his order gave. The private Act of Parliament, and the proof that Lord Donegall was actually, at the time of the passing of the Renewable Leasehold Conversions Act, receiving large sums of money by way of fine, were, if necessary, special circumstances to entitle him to the order of reference which was made. He pressed upon their Lordships that no sensible meaning had yet been suggested, either by the Irish judges or by Mr. Butt, for the 5th section, according to their interpretation, and that the words "difference of marketable value" plainly showed that the true and only test of its application was the sustainment of pecuniary loss by the landlord.

At the close of the argument the Lord Chancellor said that, in consequence of the magnitude of the case, the House would take time to consider their judgment.

JUDGMENT.

Lord Chancellor—My lords, in this case it is admitted that the decree of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland appealed against is right, unless the 5th section of the statute 12 and 13 Vic., chap. 105, has a general application to all conversions of leasehold into fee simple under the statute, or there are peculiar circumstances in this case affecting the compensation to which the appellant is entitled. I need hardly observe that we, sitting here judicially, cannot inquire what compensation the appellant ought in justice and fairness to have received, when he was to be forcibly deprived of his interest in lands, which he and his ancestors had held in fee simple, and his reversion in lands demised by leases containing a covenant for perpetual renewal was to be converted into the right to a fee-farm rent, the fee-simple being transferred to the tenant. According to the affidavit of Mr. Torrens, the interest of the owner in fee simple, before the conversion had a selling marketable value, exceeding the interest of the tenant for lives renewable for ever, by an amount equal to two years' purchase upon the actual annual value of the premises; and we may regret that the amending bill, which, according to the statement of the Irish Master of the Rolls, passed the House of Lords, did not likewise pass the House of Commons, as it is said to have enacted—"That in all such cases of conversion under the act, the difference in marketable value between the reversionary estate to be granted or conveyed, and the value of the fee-farm rent of the same amount as the rent reserved in the lease, should be deemed to be a loss for which the owner of the reversion might require to be compensated." We, hearing this appeal, can only consider whether, by the decree appealed against, the appellant is deprived of any part of the compensation actually awarded to him by the Legislature. Compensation is freely offered to him for the loss of rent and fines, and every other loss for which compensation is specifically provided; and the question arises, whether the 5th section is a general guarantee to all landlords who have let their lands on leases perpetually renewable that the estate into which the reversion is converted shall afford full compensation for the loss of such reversion, so that where no compensation has been allowed for the difference designated by the affidavit of Mr. Torrens, there shall be an inquiry as to the amount of such loss, and this shall be added to the compensation for the losses specifically mentioned in the act. We are to say whether the 5th section, as we find it in the statute, is generally applicable to all conversions under the act, or only to exceptional cases, where the reversion is shown to have had some extraordinary value belonging to it. If there had been an intention to give the landlord an additional compensation to the amount of the two year's purchase in every case, it seems difficult to discover why this should not have been specifically mentioned along with a compensation for the rent and fines; or why, instead of enumerating specific heads of compensation, there should not have been a general enactment that, in all cases, there should be full compensation, according to the difference in marketable value between the reversion and the fee-farm rent. Section 4 is clearly intended for exceptional cases; and section 5 begins exactly in the same words, and, by its language, is likewise exceptional, for it is only to apply to particular cases, where the estate into which the reversion is to be converted does not afford full compensation for the loss of the reversion. But, according to the affidavit of Mr. Torrens, on which the appellant relies, the estate into which the reversion is to be converted, *minus* the two years' purchase for the difference in marketable value, never can afford the required compensation for the loss of such reversion. To suppose the intention of this section, as we now find it on the statute book, to have been that in every case of conversion, after the compensation has been satisfactorily calculated for the losses specifically enumerated, there shall be a reference, without any special circumstances, to ascertain what further compensation shall be allowed completely to indemnify the landlord for the loss of his reversion, would evidently be a great obstruction to the operation of the act, and would lead to the most serious inconvenience. The authorities against the appellant's construction of the clause, I must say, seem to me to be altogether overwhelming. We have, first, two luminous judgments of the Master of the Rolls himself, in *ex parte* Somerville, and in Lord Donegall *v.* the Corporation of Belfast, when he formed his opinion by carefully examining the act, as it appears on the Parliament roll, without attending to its history in passing the House of Commons or the House of Lords. Even in *ex parte* Knox, where, from laboriously investigating that history, I think he came to an erroneous decree. After pointing out how the bill might have been framed so as to do justice to Lord Donegall, he says:—"Instead of that course being adopted, a new clause (the present 5th section of the act) was adopted, which, from its terms, was, I apprehend, intended to include Lord Donegall's and similar cases, but the language of which appears to be inconsistent with the notion that it was intended as a general, and not an exceptional enactment." I need hardly observe that, along with the whole profession of the law in Ireland and in England, and with the public at large, I sincerely entertain the highest respect for that distinguished judge, the present Master of the Rolls in Ireland; but I must lament that his zeal to do justice has led him into inquiries respecting this Act of Parliament which could not legitimately assist him in construing it, and which, I think, unfortunately induced him to change the sound construction which he had twice before put upon it. Surely the 5th section ought to receive the same construction, whether it was first introduced in the House of Commons or in the House of Lords, and whether it was introduced in the committee or on the third reading, and whether it was or was not altered after it was introduced by Lord Campbell; nor could the rejection of the clauses moved by Lord Beaumont on behalf of the Marquis of Donegall in any way affect the construction of the clauses which were allowed to form part of the act when it became law. The decision of the Master of the Rolls, in *ex parte* Knox, has been overruled by the unanimous judgment of the Commissioners of the Incumbered Estates Court—Mr. Baron Richards, Mr. Longfield, and Mr. Hargreaves—all lawyers of great eminence, and peculiarly conversant with Irish tenures and Irish conveyancing. The same construction was put upon the statute by the unanimous judgment of the Irish Judicial Committee, sitting as a Court of Appeal from the Incumbered Estates Court, and I must use the freedom to say that this judicial committee, then consisting of Lord Chancellor Brady, Ex-Chancellor Blackburn, Lord Chief Justice Monahan, and Ex-Chancellor Napier, is as much to be respected as any tribunal in any part of the United Kingdom. Finally, in Thackwell *v.* Jenkins, in which the Master of the Rolls, acting on the opinion he had expressed in *ex parte* Knox, had directed a similar inquiry to that in the Marquis of Donegall *v.* Layard, Lord Chancellor Brady, considering the law upon the subject finally settled. I entirely concur in these decisions, and I can only consider such an action as the present an attempt to induce judges to correct an alleged injustice of the Legislature; an attempt which, I trust, whatever their opinion may be of the policy or the equity of the enactments they have to construe, they will ever refuse to encourage. I have only further to consider whether the appellant makes out a special loss arising from some peculiar circumstances connected with the reversion in this case. But, after examining the private Acts of Parliament relied upon for this purpose, it appears to me that they do not in any manner affect the value of the reversion. They merely remove certain disabilities from the owner of the estates, and seek to give him the same powers usually possessed by an owner in fee-simple. The general act empowering tenants holding under leases perpetually renewable, to obtain the fee-simple very possibly prevented landlords entitled to the reversion in fee from making as good bargains as they otherwise might have made with their tenants who wished for a conveyance in fee, subject to a fee-farm rent. But this hardship (if it exists) is imposed upon all landlords entitled to the reversion to be converted, and is no peculiar hardship on a landlord who is, with a limited or restricted estate, empowered by private Acts of Parliament to deal with the reversion as if he had in him a pure fee-simple. Upon the whole, my lords, however much the appellant may be aggrieved by the operation of this Act of Parliament (as to which it would not become me here to say more), I am bound to declare that in my opinion there is no ground for this appeal, and to advise your lordships that the appeal should be dismissed, with costs.

Lord Wensleydale—My lords, the question in this case is, whether the appellant is entitled to any additional compensation under the 5th section of the 12th and 13th Victoria, chapter 105, either on the ground that the marketable value of the reversion was proved to be two years' purchase more than if the lease in perpetuity, compulsorily granted by virtue of the act, or on the ground that there was an exceptional value given in the case by a "private Act of Parliament;" viz., that of 18th June, 1846, enlarging the powers of leasing the estates of the Marquis of Donegall. I am of opinion that the noble appellant is not entitled to any further compensation on the construction of the act in question, the "Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act," whether the noble lord been unjustly treated alone, or with others, is no question for your lordships. We have only to construe the provisions of the Act of Parliament according to the established rules, and to give them effect. I agree entirely with my noble and learned friend on the Woolsack who has preceded me, that unless the appellant could show some special circumstances connected with this reversion, creating a loss which does not arise from the conversion of renewable leases in general to leases in perpetuity, he cannot make out his claim for additional compensation. If I had had any doubt upon that point, the long course of decision in the Irish courts by the Lord Chancellor and other judges, with the exception of the very learned Master of the Rolls, would have satisfied me that such a doubt ought not to have any weight. That point must be considered as perfectly well settled. And, indeed, if the market value of the reversion, before and after the conversion, were to be the measure of compensation generally, the bad and oppressive and vexatious landlord, who insisted upon and enforced all his rights with pertinacity, and whom the lessee would be too glad to get rid of, would be entitled to a larger compensation than the liberal and indulgent owner of the reversion. It is impossible to suppose that such could have been the intention of the Legislature. The appellant, therefore, must show some special reason applying to the reversion of his estate which would not affect that of others. The statute has provided a special compensation in such cases. Instances were suggested by no means of ordinary occurrence in the course of the argument at the bar by Mr. Butt, of powers, benefits, or advantages incident to the reversion of particular estates, for which special compensation might be justly required. The 5th section states that such may arise by a local or personal Act of Parliament, as well as by charter, settlement, or otherwise; and it was pressed strongly that the private Act of Parliament of the 18th of June, 1846, was an act of that description. The act gives to the Marquis of Donegall, tenant for life, during his life, and to those entitled for life, or in tail after his death, under the settlement of 1822, a power to grant and convey in fee-simple lands contained in any lease, or leases for lives, perpetually renewable under a covenant contained in it, paying such sum by way of premium as the person making such grant shall think reasonable and beneficial. I think this act is not the description of act referred to in the 5th section. It does not give any special privilege to the owner of the reversion of this estate; it merely puts the tenant for life in the same position as the owner of the reversion in fee, empowering him to make fee-farm grants for ever. I am of opinion, therefore, that the appellant has no power, benefit, or advantage incident to the reversion of this estate entitling him to the special compensation provided for by the 5th section, according to the true construction of the act to which alone we have to attend, and I am sorry to say he is without redress.

Lord Chelmsford—My lords, I had an opportunity of seeing the opinion of my noble and learned friend on the Woolsack before it was delivered, and I agree with it in every respect. I therefore think it unnecessary to say more than that I entirely concur in the conclusion at which my noble and learned friends have arrived.

Lord Kingsdown—My lords, I also entirely concur.

Order appealed against affirmed, and appeal dismissed with costs.

Counsel for the appellant—The Right Honourable the Attorney-General, Sir R. Bethell, and Mr. Chichester. Solicitors—Messrs. Clayton and Co., London.

Counsel for the respondent—Isaac Butt, Esq., Q.C. Solicitors—Messrs. John and Charles Ball, 17, Hume-street, Dublin. Agent—Mr. Benthall, London.

NEW MOLYNEUX ASYLUM AND CHURCH.

The very interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stones of the two above-named buildings took place yesterday. There is, probably, no public ceremony which marks more the moral and material progress of an age than the one just alluded to, for by those communities in which the moral sentiment is weak, or on the decline, few buildings of a religious and charitable description are erected, and when a community is impoverished by political or social causes they cannot be expected to devote their attention to such objects. Every person acquainted with the city of Dublin must be aware of the existence of the Molyneux Asylum, and must have seen, at one time or another, that venerable brick building at the corner of Peter-street and Bride-street, where so many of our fellow-creatures, deprived of sight, have found a shelter and a home. That building is now half a century old, or more, and was converted into the present institution when the city of Dublin, in wealth and population, was very different from what it is at present, and when, of course, the claims made upon the institution were much fewer than they are now. The present Molyneux Asylum accommodates only thirty inmates, although it has been ascertained that there are more than 4,000 blind females in Ireland. Hence we see the necessity of making a larger and better provision for the accommodation of these poor creatures; and, actuated by this humane and most praiseworthy object, the gentlemen connected with the institution have undertaken the erection of a new building more suitable to the wants of the age. The site selected for the new building is a plot of ground in Upper Leeson-street, in the shape of a parallelogram, and situate a short distance above the bridge. A better site could hardly have been selected, for it affords abundant opportunity to the architect to display the proportions of the building, and a more salubrious locality could not be found in the neighbourhood of this city. There is not an object to intercept the view of the mountains, nor one to vitiate the pure, refreshing, and invigorating breeze from the sea. Besides, it is sufficiently near the business part of the city to prevent any of the inconveniences experienced by those institutions situated more remotely from where the various requirements of life may be obtained. Although the ceremony of laying the first stone took place yesterday, and with extraordinary *eclat*, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin being present, and the chief actors, the public are not to suppose that no progress has yet been made with the building; so far from that being the fact, the foundation of the church is fully laid, and the walls are now from two to three feet above the surface. To accommodate the public on this occasion, that portion of the church where the communion-table will stand was boarded over, and a small platform erected thereon; chairs were placed there for his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and his Grace the Archbishop, as well as for the more distinguished persons present. On the right hand side of the platform were seated several of the inmates of the institute, and on the left and around the platform was a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who appeared to take the greatest interest in the spectacle. The arrangements were conducted by Wm. A. Tisdall, Esq., secretary of the committee, and were most satisfactory to all parties. Among those present were the following:—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Ven. the Archdeacon of Dublin, the Rev. Mr. Dickenson, Rev. Mr. Fleury, Rev. Mr. Wolsley, Rev. Thomas Mills, Rev. James Hewitt, Rev. Maurice Day, Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D.; Thomas F. Calbeck, Esq., J.P.; John Fry, Esq.; Henry Shaw, Esq.; Francis Low, Esq.; Robert G. Collis, Esq.; Major-General Frith, George Woods Maunsell, Esq.; Alderman Atkinson, Dr. Wilde, Mr. Reade (owner of the ground), Mr. Drummond, &c., &c.

A few minutes before twelve o'clock his Grace the Archbishop arrived, accompanied by several clergymen, and proceeded at once to the tent where the plans and designs of the building were, and where he passed a short time in inspecting them. Immediately afterwards his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant arrived, accompanied by Major Bagot, Comptroller, and Major Forster, A.D.C.; who also proceeded to inspect the plans, together with Lady Campbell, guardian of the asylum. About a quarter after twelve his Excellency and party proceeded to the platform, and were followed by his Grace the Archbishop and a numerous body of clergymen. The ceremonies commenced by the singing of the 100th Psalm by the inmates present, assisted by other members of the assembly, beginning thus—

> "With one consent let all the earth
> To God their cheerful voices raise;
> Glad homage pay with awful mirth,
> And sing before Him songs of praise."

After which the Rev. Mr. Fleury read portions of Scripture from the 3rd chapter of Ezra, and the 2nd chapter of Haggai, and then offered up the following prayer:—"O Almighty God, who hast declared Thyself the Comforter of the afflicted, and the sure succour of all that trust in Thee, behold this house, we pray Thee, with Thy gracious favour. Let Thy blessing continually descend on all its inmates. May the aged find the peace of God to their minds and consciences, and His [illegible] their souls! May the young be trained in the way of Thy commandments, and early marked as children of Thy grace. So, Heavenly Father, be pleased to lighten the darkness of Thy servants before Thee, causing the true day-spring to dawn upon their eyes, and the beams of Thy Holy Spirit to shine into their hearts, giving them the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ. Hear us, O Lord God, and in Thy great mercy answer us, for the sake of Thy dear Son, our only Saviour and Redeemer. Amen."

His Excellency then proceeded to that portion of the ground where the asylum is to be erected. A scaffold was there erected, and a huge block of granite suspended a few feet above the surface, which being lowered, his Excellency performed the usual ceremony of handling the trowel and giving the stone a tap. He then went back to the platform, and addressed the assembly as follows:—I feel great pleasure in taking my share in the erection of a beneficent institution of this kind. The strictly ecclesiastical portion of the undertaking has been confided to his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and is in most appropriate hands; but I am most happy to bear, if I may say so, my testimony to the part which the State, as well as the Church, may becomingly perform in making a provision to assuage the sorrows and to counteract the privations of, perhaps, the most bereaved and afflicted of children. I do not conceal from you my opinion that the functions of the representative of Majesty which I have the honour to discharge may most properly be exercised on objects of a thoroughly comprehensive and non-exclusive character. But, considering all such chronic and enduring evils as blindness which you have to deal with, and considering, moreover, that the number of applicants here exceeds the means of accommodation, as well as that other communities have already made ample provision for their own blind I feel assured that we have joined to-day in a work as much needed as it is blessed. We therefore have laid these stones together to-day, in the humble hope that, by the blessing of Him who alone can bless, there may arise above them a goodly fabric, whose wide portals will be ever open to shelter and comfort a portion of God's afflicted family, and who, if they catch the healthy breezes from the surrounding hills, whose swelling outlines they may not gaze, and who during the long night of life, which would otherwise be desolate, they will be instructed by Christian piety and attended by Christian love. (Applause.)

His Grace the Archbishop then proceeded to lay the foundation stone of the church in the usual manner, under which, enclosed in a bottle, was the following inscription:—"The foundation stone of the asylum for blind females, originally called the Molyneux Asylum, was laid on Monday, the 11th day of June, 1860, by his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and on the same day the foundation stone of the church connected therewith was laid by his Grace Richard Whately, Archbishop of Dublin. The institution was originally established in Peter-street, Dublin, in the year 1815, and continued there up to the present time, affording a shelter to the blind, and an opportunity of attending Divine service according to the rites and doctrines of the Established Church." The document concluded with a brief but fervent prayer for the welfare of all connected with the maintenance of the institution.

The Rev. Mr. Nelligan then gave out the 141st Hymn, beginning:—

> "Behold, the temple of the Lord,
> The work of God, by man abhorr'd,
> Appearing fair and splendid;
> It lifts its head in spite of foes,
> And, though a hostile world oppose,
> The work will yet be ended."

After which a blessing was pronounced, and the assembly separated. In concluding this notice it may be mentioned that the new building is of the early Gothic character, and quite plain. Mr. Rawson Carroll, of this city, is the architect, and there can be little doubt that when completed it will be a great ornament to that portion of the metropolis, and reflect additional credit upon the already distinguished ability of that gentleman.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, *forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Pliant Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.*

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Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

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Messrs. C. and J. DAY may be confidentially consulted on all cases of nervous, mental, or physical debility, including the many attendant ruinous forms and symptoms of disease acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood. Messrs. Day's treatment of all diseases resulting through excess or imprudence, comprising all stages of debility, [illegible] of the hands or lights, involuntary blushing, [illegible] dimness of sight, general languor, weakness in the back or loins, and all the many infirmities incident to youth and maturity, is acknowledged, during a practice of many years in Dublin, to be unrivalled for its wonderful and salutary effects; [illegible] under their care for two or three days, evince, by buoyancy of spirits, renewed energy, and change of demeanour.

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Country Patients, by forwarding the fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe the address,

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Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates. Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late Mr. Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system are briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s. Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 2s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

Holloway's Pills.—Unusually hot weather in the summer months is often productive of unpleasant consequences to many. The liver, the stomach, and bowels, in such cases, are more or less seriously affected, so that the natives of England are, at certain seasons, liable to some of the disorders which range in warm climates. People cannot have a more powerful curative than Holloway's justly celebrated Pills. They cool and purify the blood, and render the system less liable to any sort of irregularity; or, when disease is present, they abate its force, and at last, totally distroy it. Dysentry, Biliousness, Acidity of Stomach, Sick Headache, and Debility, soon disappear before a course of the admirable Pills.

BIRTHS.

Downs—June 10, at Anna Cottage, Monkstown, the wife of John Downs, of a daughter.

Holder—June 6, at Bromyard Vicarage, the wife of Captain Cecil F. Holder, 6th Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

Jackson—June 3, at Wine-street, Sligo, the wife of the Rev. Moffat Jackson, A.M., of a son.

Lawrence—June 7, at 2, Upper Hyde-park Gardens, W., the wife of Sir John Lawrence, of a daughter.

Leslie—April 29, at Calcutta, the wife of Alexander Holmes Leslie, Esq., of a son.

Mayston—June 11, at Upper Johnston-street, Clonmel, the wife of J. Hume Mayston, of a daughter.

Norcott—June 7, at Colebrook-terrace, Bognor, the wife of Colonel Norcott, C.B., of a son.

Penrose—June 11, at 108, Stephen's-green, West, the wife of Frederick George Penrose, of a daughter.

Powell—June 10, the wife of Nathaniel Powell, of Newtownpark, county Dublin, Esq., of a son.

Twiss—June 6, at Torrington-square, the wife of Captain Twiss, R.A., of a daughter.

Wynne—June 6, at Cefn, near St. Asaph, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Williams Wynn, M.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Bray and Mair—June 6, Captain Edward William Bray, 83rd Regiment, eldest son of the late Colonel E. W. Bray, C.B., to Anne Elizabeth, second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Mair, of Norfolk-terrace, Bognor.

Shute and Timson—June 7, at Netley Eling, by the Rev. George Hore Molyneaux, Neville Hill Shute, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel 64th Regiment, son of the late Thomas Dean Shute, Esq., of Burton and Bramshaw, Hants, to Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Edward Timson, of Tatchbury Mount, New Forest, Hants.

DEATHS.

Alleyne—June 5, at Barton-under-Needwood, Rebecca, wife of Sir Reynold A. Alleyne, Bart.

Buller—June 5, at the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, of bronchitis, Major-General Frederic Thomas Buller, late of the Coldstream Guards.

Harris—June 6, at Updowne, Sandwich, Mary, relict of Sir Thomas Noel Harris, K.C.H., in the 60th year of her age.

Jones—June 6, at 33, Seville-place, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Jonathan Jones, late of Ticnock, county Dublin, and grand-daughter of the late Robert Palmer, of Saragh, Rathdowney, Captain 8th Hussars.

Lloyd—June 5, at Tritonville-avenue, Sandymount, Sarah, wife of William Lloyd, Esq., M.D., and eldest daughter of Captain Samuel Morris, formerly of the 28th Regiment.

M'Vittie—At Killeshandra, county Cavan, Mrs. Alicia M'Vittie, aged 76, relict of Mr. William M'Vittie, teacher, of the same place, latterly of Montreal College.

Sherlock—On the 9th inst., Jonathan Wigmore Sherlock, Esq., barrister-at-law, aged 34 years.

Tagart—June 9, aged 18 years, Jane, only daughter of Robert Macneil Tagart, M.D., of Carrickmacross, county Monaghan, and of Woodbrook, co. Tyrone.

Weldon—June 7, at No. 1, Lower Pembroke-street, the beloved wife of Mr John Weldon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER-HEAD, DUBLIN, JUNE 11.—ARRIVED.—Vidar, Fredericksstad, general cargo; Shepherd, Dantzic, corn; Excel, Leghorn, general cargo; Jane, Liverpool, guano; Carysfort, Runcorn, salt; Times, Liverpool, goods; Calypso, Bristol, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; [illegible] goods; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph, Liverpool, goods; Holyhead, goods; Duke of Cornwall, London, goods; and 13 coal vessels.

SAILED.—Foyle, Jersey and Alderney, troops; Irene, Quebec; Thomas and Peggy, Newry, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—JUNE 12.

Morning Tide, 4-28. Evening Tide, 4-49.

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